The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

More Advice to Gen. Grant by Meddling Politicians.

How Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, Would Form a Cabinet.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Army Bill.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Disagreed to in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The usual number of visitors called at headquarters to-day, and among them were, of course, several Pennsylvania politicians, intent upon convincing Gen. GRANT that the Cabinet selection from Pennsylvania, provided it was STUART or WALSH or SMITH or somebody else, did not meet with their approval, in which they succeeded, though they did not succeed in convincing Gen. GRANT that their selection ought to have his approval. The spokesman for the weal or woe of Pennsylvania to-day was one A. K. MCCLURE, an active politician, and as he has since repeated the conversation so often that the streets and hotels are full of it, therefore it is best that he should be made solely responsible for it in his own words, which were taken down verbatim from his own lips this afternoon. This is his version:

"I went up with a letter from Judge REED, concurred in by Judges WILLIAMS and AGNEW. It was put upon the ground that WILLIAMS was to be the candidate of the Republican Party for Supreme Court Judge. I had also a dispatch to the effect that Gov. GEARY, who is to be the candidate for Governor, had also written a letter which is now in the mails. Both letters appeal to Gen. GRANT to appoint Gov. CURTIN to a seat in the Cabinet, as a man having the confidence of the Republican Party of the State, and as the only man who, in their judgment, could save the State next Fall. I told Gen. GRANT that this letter from Gov. GEARY would be received by him to-day or this evening. I said to the General that I simply wished to present this letter to him as the expression of the opinion of the men who are confessedly to be the candidates of the party in the coming election."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT replied to him as follows:

"Of course, I am desirous that the Administration candidate should be elected next Fall, but I cannot see how they are to make my Cabinet appointments for the next four years."

Mr. MCCLURE continued:

"This remark entirely satisfied me that Gov. CURTIN would not be appointed. I was perfectly satisfied on this point. I next said to Gen. GRANT: "I accept your determination not to appoint Gov. CURTIN. I have myself done my duty in presenting his name to your consideration, as the favorite of Pennsylvania, but now, General, after what you have said, I feel at liberty, without fear of any imputation of personal bias, to urge a policy upon your Administration. I appeal to you to appoint any fair representative of the Republican Party to a place in your Cabinet. I do not suggest to you Mr. CURTIN or any other man, but I venture to appeal to you not to give the place to any one of the class of men understood to be embraced in the list from which it is stated you will make your selection. I mean men of the type of GEO. H. STUART, Mr. BOALE, Mr. WALSH and Mr. AUBREY SMITH. I beg of you not to make the appointment from that class of men. They are eminent and worthy gentlemen, but they have no sympathy whatever with the active Republicans of the State. They have no knowledge of our people, and the appointment of any of them and the dispensing of the patronage of the State by them would cause the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass. I again appeal to you not to appoint a man of this class."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT took up this point at once and said warmly: "I cannot see how any man could object to the appointment of such a man as GEORGE H. STUART."

Mr. MCCLURE further says: "Mr. STUART was the only man the General named, which confirms me in the opinion that Mr. STUART is the man he has fixed upon."

Gen. GRANT, Mr. MCCLURE says, repeated the remark about Mr. STUART as follows: "I cannot understand how any man can object to Mr. STUART—a man who did so much during the war to sustain the loyal cause."

To which MCCLURE says he replied: "I have been a good many years in active politics, and I say to you frankly that I do not know him at all in political life, and I am sure that there are not five thousand of the sixty thousand Republicans of Philadelphia who do know him. They know him only as a man of blameless character, who, as a politician, as a man to vitalize a party, is and would be utterly unknown. I nominate no man, but I ask you to give us some man who will help us to keep the State on the loyal side."

Mr. MCCLURE says Gen. GRANT replied to this: "Mr. MCCLURE, I am not the representative of a political party myself, although a party voted for me."

The public will bear in mind that Gen. GRANT does not authorize any one to report or repeat these private conversations; and this report, though it is exactly as given by the relator, must be taken, so far as Gen. GRANT is concerned, as unauthorized, and possibly incorrect.

Gen. CAMERON here entered the room where MCCLURE was narrating his interview with Gen. GRANT. A discussion arose immediately on Pennsylvania politics, and both were, of course, at total variance on the subject of what was best for the interests of the party in the State. Senator CAMERON said that he had talked with Gen. GRANT some days ago on Cabinet matters, and that the General then stated that CURTIN would not be appointed. Whereupon Senator CAMERON said to Gen. GRANT that he did not care who was appointed so that he was a fair representative Republican.

MCCLURE remarked that he understood from Gen. GRANT that Republicans would be appointed to office in all cases, but his objection was to the class from which Gen. GRANT proposed to take them.

Mr. CAMERON thought and felt that it would be better to take a man from the merchant class. STUART was acceptable to him, was a tariff man, and so on.

MCCLURE objected that STUART was not a man who could vitalize the party and make it pulsate at a touch.

Mr. CAMERON said that such men were very rare, and that after all they might not be so very desirable. It may happen, too, that the wrong nerve would be struck and disorder produced. He believed that STUART would be an excellent administrative officer.

Mr. CLURE had no doubt he could do the routine work of any Department.

Mr. CAMERON believed him to be a man of great ability, who would fill any position with credit and judgment.

Mr. CAMERON and Mr. MCCLURE then refought their old fights on Pennsylvania politics. Of course there was no chance of their agreement on a single point so far as their State was concerned.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

A sharp debate ensued in the House to-day on the conference report on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill consolidating the South American Missions. Gen. BANKS opposed the report, and, after a vigorous debate, the House refused to adopt it by four majority, and a new conference will have to be ordered.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

After occupying one-fourth of the whole of the present session in debate, and a most thorough consideration in every respect, the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment is finally in a fair way of going through, and has come back to the terms of the original proposition, as reported by the House Judiciary Committee, to-wit: That neither the United States nor any State shall abridge the right of any citizen to vote on account of race, color or previous restrictions, as proposed by the Senate, and the proposition to include the right to hold office is finally abandoned, because it became well demonstrated that this was the only proposition that stood any chance of securing ratification by a sufficient number of States. The vote in the House stood 143 to 43.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

The period of the session has now arrived when it is in order to suspend the rules at any time in the House, and people may look to see many measures put through with a rush. This was the case with LAWRENCE's Naturalization bill, which was put through without a particle of discussion, and which is found to be very faulty and incomplete. But it will quietly sleep in the Senate until the next Congress, when a proper bill will be reported after proper consideration.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet to-morrow and will further consider the Hooper bill, prohibiting any increase of the gold-bearing debt, and possibly Gen. SCHENCK's bill also. Senator SHERMAN seems rather loth to push the first named bill, but an effort will be made to-morrow to amend it so that it can be reported. I have the assurance of a prominent member of the Finance Committee, that Gen. SCHENCK's bill will pass the Senate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Some of the leading members of Congress are beginning to open their eyes to the folly of the senseless reduction in the appropriation bills which have lately been made in some instances, and the bad policy of which was forcibly shown in a recent editorial of the TIMES. For instance, the army appropriation was first reduced by the Committee $15,000,000 below the estimates. Then those who ought to have defended it in the House, permitted it to be assailed by indiscriminate amendments, until the $43,000,000 was reduced to $31,000,000, and it now comes from the Senate reduced to $29,000,000, while at the same time it is impossible to reduce the army in anything like the same proportion. A deficiency of $20,000,000 for the army next year is inevitable.

PARAGUAYAN MATTERS.

MASTERMAN and BLISS, of the Paraguayan Legation, arrived here from New-York to-day. MASTERMAN reported at the State Department, and was informed by Mr. SEWARD that there was no cause for action against him. BLISS has not yet reported. Admiral DAVIS appears to have made a mistake in treating these men as criminals, and WASHBURN and the gentlemen themselves are disposed to insist on inquiry into the matter. Mr. WASHBURN has received a letter from a German gentleman who was in Asuncion on its evacuation by LOPEZ, and who says he saw LOPEZ's brother-in-law and sister, and a large number of other Paraguayans, executed by his order.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The apprehended complications growing out of the supposed relations of the negro question with the proposed inauguration ball, in honor of Gen. GRANT, have dwindled down to very small proportions. It now appears that there is no colored person here answering to the name signed to the letter addressed to Mayor BOWEN, asking whether persons of color would be admitted. It has also been developed that the difficulty, so far as any exists in the premises, has grown out of the efforts of a little knot of rebel sympathizers who intended to buy tickets to be given to a few black roughs who were to attempt an entrance. The respectable and orderly portion of the colored community have no thought of attending the ball, or even of raising the question as to their right to attend. They say they have too much self-respect to seek to go where they would not be perfectly welcome. They say, moreover, that they intend to celebrate the event in their own way, and so far from obtruding themselves upon any private festive assemblage, they will, if necessary, take measures within their own circle to prevent others of their race from doing so. Up to this time more tickets have been sold than was expected, notwithstanding the efforts of the persons alluded to above to prevent the success of the ball, and the prospect now is that it will be the finest and most numerously attended ovation ever given in Washington. The arrangements to make it such are most extensive and complete in every respect.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The country may anticipate, with reasonable certainty, that among the earliest acts of Gen. GRANT's Administration will be a revision of the present Military Departments, especially those in the South, and a reassignment of Military Commanders. Among these changes the public will prbably see Gen. SHERIDAN relieve Gen. BUCHANAN at New-Orleans; Gen. REYNOLDS go back to Texas; and Gen. SICKLES go back to the Department of the South. The military reconstruction policy, so far as it may have control or influence, will once more be made positive and progressive, instead of reactionary, as it is now.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Senate Post Office Committee have decided to report in favor of the establishment of a postal telegraph system. They will report substantially in favor of Mr. HUBBARD's bill, but they are opposed to that portion of it looking to the incorporation of new companies. The House made good progress to-day on the Appropriation bills. The Legislative bill was finished, the Deficiency bill nearly finished, while the Conference Committee on the Naval bill agreed upon their report, which will be made to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

THE PARAGUAYAN PRISONERS.

PORTER C. BLISS and GEORGE F. MASTERMAN, the two members of the American Legation who were seized by LOPEZ just as they were about to depart with Minister WASHBURN from Paraguay, arrived here this morning. They give an account of the suffering endured by them while in confinement, the statement being similar to that recently published in the New-York papers. They declare that the course of our late Minister, Mr. WASHBURN, was the only one for him to pursue with any hope of saving their lives, and they believe that had he not escaped, they would all have suffered the fate of so many of the victims of LOPEZ. They feel deeply grateful to Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, whose action they say was in such striking contrast with that of the Commander of the American South Atlantic Squadron. Letters received here by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres, from a prisoner in the hands of LOPEZ at the time of his downfall, fully confirm all the previous reports as to his crimes. He personally witnessed the execution of the brother and brother-in-law of LOPEZ, the Bishop of Paraguay, the Portuguese Consul, the mother and wife of Col. MARTINEZ, and the Priest BOGARDO. He also saw the two sisters and the remaining brother of LOPEZ shut up in carts and driven away, and report says that they, too, have been executed.

BLISS and MASTERMAN say they regard their treatment by the American navy as far more humiliating than the cruelties of LOPEZ, because proceeding from the representatives of a civilized nation. They are in Washington to ask an investigation into what they consider a national disgrace.

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following letter explains itself:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24, 1869.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

MY DEAR SIR: Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment. I am truly yours,

H. L. DAWES.

It is understood the entire New-England delegation will cordially support Mr. BLAINE, and there being no other candidate, he will, it is believed, be nominated in the Republican caucus by acclamation for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1869.

By request of many members, it is hereby announced that a caucus of the Republican Representatives elect to the Forty-first Congress will be held in the Hall of Representatives next Tuesday evening, March 2, at 7 o'clock precisely, with a view to making nominations of officers of the House.

(Signed) ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Ex. Com.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1869.

At a meeting this morning of Democratic members of the present Congress, it was resolved that a caucus of Democratic members elect of the Forty-first Congress be convened at the room of the Judiciary Committee of the House on Tuesday, the 2d day of March next, at 6:30 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration matters connected with the organization of the next House. (Signed) WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, Chairman.

ALBERT G. BURR, Secretary.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

Brig.-Gen. EKIN has been appointed Chief Marshal of a division of the inaugural procession, to be composed of the soldiers and sailors, the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, the Central Grant and Colfax Club, the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, the German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union and the Irish Republican Association.

It is ascertained from a member of the Committee on the Inauguration Ball that no colored men have applied for tickets.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Washington National Monument Association the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society for the ensuing term: Gen. U. S. GRANT, Second Vice-President; WM. W. CORCORAN, Third Vice-President; J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer; JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Secretary. The President of the United States is President of the Society, and the Mayor of Washington is First Vice-President, *ex-officio*.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the case of WM. H. WHITELY et al., appellant, *vs.* WM. A. KIRBY et al., came up. The argument of this cause was continued by S. S. FISHER, of counsel for appellants, and by DAVID WRIGHT for appellees, and concluded by Mr. FISHER for the appellants.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, and among them are the following:

Col. Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General of the Army, *vice* Gen. Brice, retired; Lieut.-Col. Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Assistant Paymaster-General; Major Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General; Col. Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General, *vice* Lorenzo Thomas, retired; Lieut.-Col. Richard C. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel, *vice* Townsend, promoted; Lieut.-Cols. Morris S. Miller and Langdon C. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, to be Assistant Quartermasters; Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. McDougall, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, *vice* Satterlee, retired; Lieut.-Col. Henry B. Clitz, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel of the Tenth Infantry, *vice* Alexander, retired; Lieut.-Col. Samuel W. Crawford, of the Second Infantry, to be Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, *vice* Sibley, retired; Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Wood, of the First Infantry, to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, *vice* Heintzleman, retired. Virgil S. Eggleston to be Paymaster in the United States Army, *vice* Alvord, promoted. Major Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Drum, promoted. Capt. William G. Mitchell, Thirty-seventh Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, *vice* Williams, promoted. Major Thomas H. Neill, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, *vice* Wood, promoted. Major Thomas C. English, Fifth Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth Infantry. Major Alexander Montgomery, Quartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Miller, promoted. Major Treadwell Moore, Qartermaster, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Easton, promoted. Surgeon R. C. Wood to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, *vice* McDougall, promoted. Surgeon A. N. McLaren to be Assistant Medical Purveyor *vice* Murray, promoted. Surgeon Joseph B. Wright to be Assistant Medical Purveyor, *vice* Wood, retired.

The following Third Assistant Engineers in the Navy to be Second Assistants: Charles H. Manning, James A. Deane, R. S. McLanahan, Harrison Spear, N. H. Lamden, F. M. Ashton, H. H. Kimball, J. K. Stevenson, J. J. Ryan, J. H. Diamond, F. W. Fitch, F. C. Burchard, J. A. Karser, G. C. Neilson, Harrie Webster, William G. McEwen, C. D. Bray, George S. Gates, H. Main, F. N. Trevor, Theron S. Keel, H. N. Stevenson, F. J. Symmes, J. Q. A. Ford, E. F. Purdie, J. S. Ogden, C. W. Rae, G. H. Kearney, James Godfrey, Wm. S. Moore, C. D. Foss and J. B. Peck. Beside the above there were a number of nominations for promotion of officers in the army below the grade of Major of the Engineer Corps, Ordnance Department, Second, Third and Fourth Cavalry, Second Artillery, and the various regiments of infantry.

Army Matters in Congress—Democratic Despondency—Despair of Speculators and Lobbymen—Political Condition of Texas—The Testimony of Gen. Reynolds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 22, 1869.

Consideration for the expressed wishes of Gen. SHERMAN is said to have influenced the introduction of Senator WILSON's bill repealing the acts of 1867-8, requiring the General commanding the army to make his headquarters in Washington, and providing for the issue by the President of orders to the army only through the General-in-Chief. These acts were intended, like the Tenure-of-Office bill, to curtail Mr. JOHNSON's power for evil, and Gen. GRANT was by them constituted a sort of guard over him. The proposed repeal is, of course, partly in deference to Gen. GRANT, and, like the Tenure-of-Office bill, will finally be repealed or greatly modified. The reported expressed wishes of Gen. SHERMAN are probably not new. He is said to have great objections to living in Washington; and it will be remembered that his last advice to GRANT, on taking command of the army in the East, was, "Don't stay in Washington." But the circumstances are changed now; it is more a civil than military service, in which SHERMAN will henceforth engage as head of the army; and a minor inducement to stay has been tendered him in the shape of the present of Gen. GRANT's house. Besides, GRANT disregarded SHERMAN's advice to some purpose, and his success in manipulating the politicians may whet the appetite of SHERMAN.

Opposition to the repeal of the bill alluded to has not been fully developed yet,—the bill not having come up again since its introduction, but it is thought that it will be opposed by the same element which delays action on the Tenure-of-Office bill. It is difficult to conceive good reasons for keeping a guard on SHERMAN over the former guard, GRANT, since promoted; and though the Senators opposing the repeal and those advocating the modification of the Tenure-of-Office bill give some plausible, though not always weighty reasons for their course, the Democracy point to the long delay in acting on the bill as positive proof of want of confidence in Gen. GRANT. The bill, though deferred until the next Congress, will finally undergo considerable modification, if not total repeal—at least such is the best informed opinion.

DEMOCRATIC DESPAIR BADLY CONCEALED.

While the Senate's delay gives color to the charge raised by the Democrats that the Republicans lack confidence in their chosen leader, the Democrats are loud in the most positive expressions of their absolute confidence in Gen. GRANT proving the President of the whole nation, and not of a party, and such like clap-trap expressions. At the same time, leading Democrats with whom I have conversed agree in thinking (and fearing) that Gen. GRANT's Cabinet (or staff, as they say it will be,) will be much more radical than persons generally suppose. They give only the most general reasons for this belief, and it is noteworthy only as an indication of the political despair in which they are plunged. One gentleman in giving reasons for this belief argued thus —that GRANT was a practical and positive man, and would have only practical and positive men about him, and practical and positive men were always Radicals. It was, perhaps, the most logical explanation he could have given for his belief.

DESPAIR OF THE SPECULATORS AND LOBBYISTS.

There is another idea of GRANT's Cabinet, and indeed of all the officials who are to come in with the new Administration, which I hear frequently expressed here. It is that they, like GRANT, will all be men wholly above suspicion. And you have no idea how much this general belief depresses certain kinds of trade and all kinds of speculations. The hotel keepers are the only persons who are not complaining, and they say the crowd which will come to see GRANT inaugurated will not be as great as on former occasions. The hotels are not already overflowing, as some of the papers have reported, and extravagant rates are not confidently expected by the hotel keepers. The speculators, contract-hunters, place-seekers, and that class of men who spend freely do not scatter their money around in the greatest abundance as heretofore. They are waiting—as they express it—to "see which way the cat jumps." Patronage goes begging, "official influence" has no fixed value just now, and will not sell. There are no extensive intrigues—no prearranged conspiracy for disposing of the spoils; in fact, there are no spoils to be disposed of, and the victors to whom they belong cannot be designated. The purity of the Administration is already assured. It will be a more positive one than JACKSON's, and strangely enough GRANT will make it so by discarding the false, partisan doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," the faithful observance of which gave JACKSON his popularity and power and success. But GRANT does not look upon the country as the spoil of the party, and under him the party will be the servants and not the conquerors of the Republic. The spoliators of the past, and the speculators of the present, fully realize this, and already it chills them, and prevents all intelligent action or intrigue on their part. The female lobbyists are in despair also; their power is fast waning, and they begin to understand that this will soon not be the field for beauty and "cheek" as it is now.

ARMY REDUCTION.

It is pretty generally understood that the long delay in the action on the bill consolidating the army was in some measure occasioned by personal feeling in regard to the succession. Gen. BUTLER's rejected plan did away with the Generalship, and in time with the Lieutenant-Generalship. Mr. WILSON's creates two more Lieutenant-Generalships. Both were designed to satisfy the claims urged by the respective friends of Gens. THOMAS and SHERIDAN in regard to the succession. Mr. BUTLER wished to leave them as they are; Mr. WILSON wishes to promote both. There has been some feeling on this point, not between SHERIDAN and THOMAS, but their more ardent friends, ever since the former was suddenly promoted over the head of the latter as Major-General of the regular army. This feeling will become warmer when the vacancy in the Lieutenant-Generalship occurs—that is if it should ever occur. Mr. WILSON's bill provides for both, but this is perhaps its only recommendation. Mr. BLAINE's amendment, which has been adopted by the House, is in accordance with the general plan of retrenchment. It seems that the general opinion at this time is that the wisest course would be to abolish the office of General and let other matters remain as they are.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF TEXAS.

Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS was examined by the Reconstruction Committee, to-day, in regard to the condition of Texas, where he lately commanded. He submitted in evidence of the existence and thorough political and military organization of the Kuklux Klan, as represented in his former detailed reports to the President, copies of their reports seized by him, showing the political *status* of every registered and unregistered voter in the State. Accompanying one of the district reports which I have seen was a letter, signed by the committee appointed to make the inspection, stating that the list of names of voters had been "cut off" from the report for fear it might fall into the wrong hands, and the "Radicals" would learn that they had been "spotted." Other documents show that this organization was closely connected with that of Louisiana, and was prepared, if allowed to vote, to take possession of the polls as was the case in Louisiana. Gen. REYNOLDS has also evidence which shows that the consolidated reports of the Klan throughout Texas were furnished to other States, and among others that the Democratic managers in New-York knew at the time of the last Presidential election the *status* of every voter in Texas. Gen. REYNOLDS has also a list of the names of seven hundred Union men and freedmen murdered by the Klan—the time, place and circumstances of each murder being added. He adds that the list does not embrace the half of those "put out of the way" by this organization.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S LIFE INSURED.

The sudden death of Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU in New-Orleans last month is supposed to have left his family unprovided for. A few days since Ex-Congressman DANIEL W. VOORHIES, of Indiana, discovered that a short time before his death Gen. ROUSSEAU insured his life in the Equitable Company, of New-York, for $10,000. Mr. VOORHIES is endeavoring to establish the claim for the benefit of the late General's family, who at present know nothing of it. S.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the Committee on Naval Affairs was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills, memorials and resolutions. Including the bill to reorganize the Navy, and define and settle staff rank in the Navy.

THE HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachments and obstructions. It provides for the appointment of a mixed board of officers and civilians, to have general supervision of the subject, and recommends to Congress such measures as they may agree upon.

THE PENSACOLA AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a bill granting lands in Florida to aid in the construction of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

NAVAL MACHINERY.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1868, to exempt certain manufactures from the internal tax. The amendment is to allow manufacturers of naval machinery for the Government all the benefits of the act.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to the bill to refund the tax heretofore collected upon such machinery. Lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas 36, nays 25.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

A COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to report any modification or change in the joint rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of the public business.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the Committee would also consider the propriety of abolishing the old and barbarous practice of enrolling the bills on parchment. It was a tedious and expensive practice, which had come down from old times, and was observed now only by two bodies, the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States. The resolution as amended was adopted.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill, was then resumed. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. GRIMES, that the amendment offered by Mr. SUMNER to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding interest account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order.

Mr. SUMNER said the question was whether the claim of a State was a private or public claim under the rules of the Senate, and insisted that it was clearly a public claim, and therefore not out of order as an amendment to an Appropriation bill. He had eighteen distinct precedents to show that the amendment was strictly in order.

Mr. CONKLING asked whether there was among these precedents any case in which the point of order had been raised and decided.

Mr. SUMNER replied that he had no means of knowing, but that several of the cases were precisely like this one, and the fact that the claims were found in appropriation bills showed that they were deemed in order.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the mere fact of their being found in appropriation bills showed anything, either way, because in more than one hundred cases even private claims had been put into appropriation bills, although clearly out of order. This was clearly a private claim for a private corporation.

Mr. HENDRICKS also regarded it as a private and speculative claim, which was clearly out of order.

Mr. FESSENDEN protested against Senators making flings at the character of the claim in the discussion of the question of order.

Mr. CONNESS thought the claim ought to be put an end to. The legitimate claim of Massachusetts had been already passed by the payment of the principal, and the Senator from Massachusetts knew very well, if interest had been claimed at the time, neither principal or interest would have been paid.

Mr. SUMNER denied that he knew any such thing.

[At this point the joint resolution providing that on the 4th of March the House shall meet at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of at noon, was considered and agreed to.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought the claim a public one both because it was the claim of a State and because the railroad for the benefit of which the proceeds of the claim were appropriated by the State was one of great national importance, especially at the time when our relations with Great Britain were so delicate that no man could foresee what might be the result of our differences with that Power, and when, therefore, it was of the utmost importance to cultivate friendly relations with the neighboring British provinces.

Mr. FESSENDEN called attention to the fact that Massachusetts had not unreservedly transferred the claim to the Railway Company, but had merely agreed that upon the completion of a certain number of miles of the road the Company should receive a certain sum.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, insisted that the claim of Massachusetts and Maine was just, and if paid would merely put them upon the same footing with other States to which the interest on such advances had been paid. The railroad, too, for the construction of which the proceeds of the claim were to be used, was of great national importance, and would bring New-York and Boston two days nearer to Liverpool. The amendment was then decided to be out of order, by a vote of 19 yeas and 21 nays.

Mr. DAVIS then offered an additional section, which was agreed to, providing that brevet appointments in the army shall be merely honorary, conferring no command or right to pay or emolument of any kind.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the third section, providing that until otherwise directed by law no new appointment shall be made in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Paymaster's, the Quartermaster's, the Commissary's or the Medical Departments. He thought this section a bad one, because it prohibited promotion, the great stimulus to the performance of duty in the army. He also commented upon the amendment offered by Mr. WILSON, and adopted yesterday, providing that there shall be no more appointments except of graduates of West Point, which, he said, was designed to exclude volunteer officers from promotion.

Mr. WILSON said the object was to prevent, as far as possible, all new appointments, in order to reduce the army. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) complained that this provision would prevent the appointment of volunteers; but the fact was that there was no need for the appointment of volunteers or West Pointers. On the contrary, there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country. The exception in favor of West Point had been made in his amendment, because the country was educating there yearly cadets who were to be provided for in the army, but if the Senator from Indiana should move to strike out that exception he (Mr. WILSON) would not object.

Mr. GRIMES asked the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) what he would have the country do with the West Point cadets, if this exception should be struck out?

Mr. MORTON said that the provision did not give those cadets any new right of appointment, but merely deprived others of the right to be appointed.

Mr. SPRAGUE was understood to object to promotions under any circumstances, because the services of the promoted persons were worth no more after promotion than before, while the expense to the country was increased.

Mr. MORTON's motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. WILSON offered two amendments, which were agreed to—one authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared and published a report of the results of the expedition to explore and survey the line of the fortieth parallel, the expense to be paid out of the existing appropriations of the War Department; and the other appropriating $200,000 for surveys for military defences.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to rescind the order for a recess, in order to finish the consideration of the pending bill.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would ask the Senate to reconsider its decision on the Massachusetts claim question. [Laughter.]

The motion to postpone the recess was lost, and at 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7 P M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS AND REPORTS.

Mr. HOWE, as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, called up a number of private bills, which were passed.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the Constitutional Amendment was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. CATTELL, from the Committee of Conference in regard to the bill to give to Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of their principals when they perform their principals' duties, reported that the Committee had agreed upon the bill as it originally passed the Senate. The report was concurred in.

Mr. WILLEY, also from the Committee on Claims, reported a number of private bills, which were passed.

On motion of Mr. HOWE the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and agreed to the appointment of a new Committee of Conference.

At 9:50 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the act to increase the duties on imported copper, with the usual certificate showing that the bill passed both Houses over the President's veto. Adopted.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, called up the bill authorizing certain banks named therein to change their names. Passed. The bill authorizes those banks to do business hereafter under the name of the Germania National Bank of New-Orleans, and the Vilas National Bank of Plattsburg, N. Y.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of DANIEL RICKETSON and others, of New-Bedford, and of CAROLINE C. METCALF and others, of Norton, Mass., praying for the right of female suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GEORGIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the evidence taken before that Committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

NICKEL COINS.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill reported by him last evening, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, for the coinage of nickel copper pieces, of five cents and under. Agreed to.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, inquired if there was anything in the bill that made the proposed coins a legal tender?

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied that they would be a legal tender for everything except the payment of duties on foreign imports.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, said he could not support the bill on this account, because he did not believe anything should be made legal-tender except gold and silver. He did not believe in the principle. He moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which makes the proposed coins a legal tender.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. WOODWARD to modify his amendment so as to limit them to legal tenders in amounts of 25 cents and over.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, said he could not do that, because it was the principle he urged.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, said the question raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WOODWARD) was discussed in the Committee, and so far as they could ascertain, the Constitution did not prescribe the material out of which money should be made.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, demanded the previous question, and the bill was passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of June next, or sooner if practicable, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States, and such of its branches as the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, the following pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than 25 per cent, nor more than 33 per cent. of nickel, viz.: A piece of one cent denomination, to weigh one and one-half grammes, or twenty-three and fifteen hundredths grains; a piece of three cent denomination, to weigh three grammes, and a piece of five cent denomination, to weigh five grammes, with such devices as may be affixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such devices, when they shall be adopted, shall not hereafter be changed by said officers, and the present coinage of one, three and five cent pieces, whether of bronze, nickel, copper or silver, and the issue of Treasury notes of ten cents, shall thereupon cease.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in adjusting the weight of the coins provided by this act, there shall be no greater proportion allowed than three grains for the one cent piece and four grammes for the other pieces; and the materials for the said coins shall be purchased by the Director of the Mint, in like manner as the materials for the use of the Mint are purchased; and in the purchase of the said materials the preference shall be given to domestic productions, if at a cost not exceeding 20 per cent. more than the foreign materials; and in manufacturing the coins and accounting for the same, and for materials used, the same duties and responsibilities shall devolve upon the respective officers of the Mint as is now required by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the same legal penalties as are provided by the act of March 16, 1866, in relation to the coinage of five cent pieces, shall be in force, for counterfeiting any of the coins provided for by the act, or knowingly issuing or passing such coins.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any of the coins provided for by this act shall be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar, in any one payment, and no more.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the Mint, or Branch Mint, shall keep and render an account of the profits arising from the coinage provided for by this act, that is to say, the difference between the cost of the metal, the necessary labor and machinery, with the expenses of the distribution of the coins on the one hand, and the amount received for such coins on the other, and the profits shall from time to time be put into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the coins provided for by this act shall be procured and distributed in like manner as is now provided by law in regard to pieces of bronze or nickel copper.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem, under such regulations as he may deem proper, the one and two cent coins heretofore issued with any of the coins authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the General Assistant Treasurer of the United States to redeem in national currency, in sums not less than $50, under such rules and regulations as may be issued, and also the one, two, three and five cent coins heretofore issued by the United States.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill presented by him last evening. The report was read. Among the changes in the bill is the adoption of the Senate amendment

"Providing that the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause examination to be made into the accounts of Consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the business of said offices. The President is to communicate to Congress the names of the agents so appointed, together with their reports and the amount paid for their service. The disagreement between the two Houses relative to the South American commissions is comprised as follows: That, instead of a Minister Resident accredited as heretofore, a Commissioner shall be sent to the Governments of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in Central America, and to the Governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uraguay, in South America, at a salary not exceeding $3,000 a year each."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, but it was not sustained.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, called the attention of the House to the fact that the report was not signed by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, nor by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, both of whom were members of the Conference Committee. It was not, therefore, a unanimous report; it was a question whether the Government of the United States shall be represented as at present in the Central and South American States. The report of the Committee proposed to reduce the number of Ministers Resident four—one each—at Brazil, Grenada, Chili and Guatemala. The action of the Committee was partial, and it strikes at interests of the Government that ought to be maintained. If there is anything this Government should do, it is that we should be fully represented at these Central and South American Republics. Their interests are our interests, and we could better afford to cut down some of our European or Asiatic Missions than to cut down them. If it was asked why this matter had not been considered long ago by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he would reply that it had not been brought before them for consideration. The Committee propose to reduce the Ministers Resident from our Government at Central America to one—that is, at Guatemala. He was of opinion that there should certainly be one there. Guatemala was the parent of these Republics; but there were others requiring representation as much as Guatemala. In Central America was the isthmus that connects the North and South American Continents; a place where all the nations of Europe were contending for the transit of the trade of the world. For the paltry consideration of a few dollars we propose to withdraw our representative at this important point. There are three Ministers for South America—one at New-Grenada, one at Venezuela and one at Chili, besides those at Brazil and Paraguay.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said there were six Ministers for South America.

Mr. BANKS asked why the Committee gave a Minister to Chili and denied one to Peru. The proposed Commissioners were officers unknown to the diplomatic service. All this change in our diplomatic intercourse was to be made for the sake of saving $40,000 or so. Mr. BANKS argued at length to show that the interests of the United States demanded full representation at the South and Central American Republics, and that it was unwise on the score of economy or any other ground to change the existing diplomatic relations with those States.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said this debate had been forced upon the House by no act of his. He proposed, however, to answer the arguments of his colleague. He (Mr. BANKS) insisted that there should be a Minister resident at every one of the little Republics in Central and South America. That was the question before the House. He sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a letter from Mr. SQUIER, the celebrated American traveler, who had himself been a Minister at South America for some time. That letter would show the need we had for representatives in that section of the world.

Mr. SQUIER's letter states that he was a minister of the fossil period. He thanks Mr. BUTLER for having started the reform of abolishing these missions. When he (Mr. SQUIER) went out under TAYLOR's administration, he had five of these petty States to look after, at a salary of $4,500. It was at a time when Europe was intriguing to get possession of the Isthmus for the purpose of transit.

Mr. BUTLER continued his remarks, saying: When the Government wanted to make a treaty with one of the South American Republics relative to transit across the Isthmus, we had to send a special commissioner who knew enough to speak the language of the country with which we wanted to treat. We had a Minister at Venzuela. Why did he not negotiate the treaty? Because he did not know enough to speak the language of the country. A majority of these Ministers to these Republics did not know anything except how to draw their pay. He had been charged with getting up this proposition with a view to getting rid of an unfit man as Minister to Chili. Even if that were true it would be motive enough. He had, however, in the Committee of Conference, agreed to leave Chili as it is at present, although the Minister there might be the enemy of all mankind. The report was signed by all the members of the Conference Committee, except the two Chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Committees. Great are these two Chairmen, in their own estimation. When we are attempting to do what they ought to have done, they come here and say, we won't do it, and we ought not to do it. The House managers had compromised with the managers on the part of the Senate, by adopting this proposition. It cut off the Secretaries of Legation, appointed Commissioners instead of Ministers, and saved money to their Government. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had not examined the bill with their accustomed scrutiny.

Mr. BUTLER then detailed the provisions of the report, and explained the bill as it would stand, if the report was adopted. He said we give six full Ministers to Central and South America, against his will and wishes, but in deference to the wishes of other gentlemen. He thought it was all wrong. While he could not, however, save $175,000, he had endeavored to save at least $75,000 to the Government by agreeing to this proposition. He contended, at length, arguing that Great Britain, France and other nations of Europe, having larger commercial interests at stake in South America than we had, were not represented by any diplomatic officers above a Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, said he did not see any reason why these South American missions should be abolished while we maintained a Minister at Liberia. We could no more speak the negro dialects than we could the Spanish.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, asked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) if he understood him to allude to the part he (Mr. CHANLER) or any one on his side of the House had taken in what he said of the motive which influenced the debate, upon the removal of our present Minister Resident at Chili. He wished to say to Mr. BUTLER that he admitted his zeal in economy, and deemed him one of the greatest reformers of this country, and one of the most thorough men in the world, particularly as illustrated in his war record, for, according to common rumor, he not only took the City of New-Orleans, but everything in it.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, said he agreed in part with Mr. BUTLER, and believed that some of the missions referred to might be reduced, but he thought the Committee should have placed Chili and Peru on the same footing. As he had been referred to by Mr. BUTLER as having knowledge of one of the Legations of Venezuela, where Mr. PRUYN's son is acting as Chargé d'Affaires, he made some statements in regard to that mission. He questioned whether the term "Commissioner" proposed to be used was a desirable designation. He differed from Mr. BUTLER as to the powers granted to such an officer. The Monroe Doctrine was alluded to Mr. PRUYN as bearing upon the importance of our diplomatic relations with other nations on this continent. He thought it best to disagree with the report, and make another effort to improve the condition of the bill.

After further debate, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called the previous question, and Mr. BANKS demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The report was disagreed to—yeas 45, nays 102.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved that the House insist upon its bill, and that a new Committee be asked from the Senate, which was agreed to.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

The report recommends that the House recede from its amendment and agree to the Senate proposition.

Mr. BOUTWELL demanded the previous question on agreeing to the report.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that it was necessary to present the joint resolution, when passed, to the President of the United States for his approval.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman having stated the point of order, the Chair will decide upon it. It has been raised once before and decided by the Chair. He will repeat the substantial part of this decision, which he thinks will satisfy the gentleman that his point is not well taken, although based by him on the Constitution of the United States. The question was raised distinctly in 1803 in the Senate of the United States, on motion that the then proposed Constitutional Amendment should be submitted to the President. On motion that the Committee on Unrolled Bills be directed to present to the President of the United States for his approval the resolution which had been passed by both Houses of Congress, proposing for the considerations of the State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the mode of electing the President and Vice-President thereof, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 23. On a distinct vote of 23 to 7 the Senate voted that the Committee on Exrolled Bills should not present the proposed amendment. This is a discussion made by one of the early Congresses, but the Chair is not satisfied with having it rest on that. He is disposed to present higher authority in overruling the point of order. In 1798 a case arose in the Supreme Court of the United States, depending upon the amendment to the Constitution proposed in 1794, and the counsel, in argument before the Court, insisted that the amendment was not valid, not having been approved by the President of the United States. The Attorney-General, Mr. LEE, in reply to this argument, said: "Has not the same course been pursued relative to all other amendments that have been adopted? And the case of amendments is evidently a substantive act unconnected with the ordinary business of legislation, and not within the policy or terms of investing the President with a qualified negative, or the acts and resolutions of Congress." That was the remark of the Attorney-General; but the Chair does not rest his decision upon that—he sustains it by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court, speaking through the Chief Justice, in reply to the Attorney-General, observed: "There can surely be no necessity to answer that argument. The negative of the President applies only to the ordinary cases of legislation. He has nothing to do with the proposition or adoption of amendments to the Constitution." As the Supreme Court of the United States has settled this question by a decision, the Chair does not need to read further authorities. But, this question came before the Senate of the United States recently, since the recent exciting questions have been before the country, and the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. TRUMBULL) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the extinction of slavery therein, having been inadvertently presented to the President for his approval, it is hereby declared that such approval was unnecessary to give effect to the action of Congress in proposing said amendment; inconsistent with the former practice in reference to all amendments to the Constitution heretofore adopted, and being inadvertently done, should not constitute a precedent for the future; and the Secretary is hereby instructed not to communicate the notice of the approval of said proposed amendment by the President to the House of Representatives.

Upon that resolution the Senator from Maryland, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who had beem formerly Attorney-General of the United States, made a speech, which the Chair will not quote, corroborating, however, the opinion of the Chair, and the Senate adopted the resolution of Mr. TRUMBULL without a division, and without the yeas and nays. The Chair therefore thinks that the question is settled, not only by the practice of Congress, but by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and therefore overrules the point of order.

The conference report was then adopted—yeas 143, nays 43.

The proposed amendment, as adopted, is as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution:

ARTICLE 15. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged, by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The rules were suspended and the Committee was discharged, the bill and amendments being before the House.

THE SALARIES OF CLERKS.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, renewed his amendment, offered in Committee last evening, relative to increasing the salaries of clerks in the Departments at Washington. It is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers, or other persons, male and female, now employed at Washington, D. C., at a salary fixed by law or by regulations of a Department in the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agricultural and Post Office Departments, including the Attorney-General's Office and City Post Office, and the Bureaus or branches of the several Departments herein named, who are paid at a rate not exceeding $2,500 per annum, shall be allowed an additional compensation of ten per cent. on the amount of salary or pay received, or that shall be received by them respectively, during the past or present fiscal year, and that the necessary amount to pay the same be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to Mr. POLAND's amendment, that the employes of the Philadelphia Post Office shall be included.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then demanded the previous question on the bill and pending amendments.

The House proceeded to take a separate vote on the amendments made to the bill in Committee of the Whole. The amendments were agreed to as far as reached, including the amendment making the compensation of female clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States equal to the pay of male clerks of the first class, and giving the same compensation as male clerks of the higher grades, when called upon to do similar work.

This latter amendment was adopted by a vote of yeas 88, to nays 64.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock, Speaker COLFAX in the chair.

THE ANNUAL ROUTE BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the Annual Route bill, which was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, in the chair.

After the bill had been read, Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to amend the item of contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, by inserting $163,000 to finish the north wing of the Treasury Department. Adopted.

The item of $10,000 for the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department and the several Bureaus was struck out.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by inserting for the survey of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, $40,000. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, moved to insert an item of $4,000 to defray the expenses of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Adopted.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the paragraph making an appropriation of deficiencies in the appropriation of the Territory of New-Mexico.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by inserting $35,000 to carry on the work of building appraisers' stores at Philadelphia. Adopted.

Pending the consideration of the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, offered a resolution donating condemned cannon and muskets for the McPherson Monument Association. Passed.

The House then at 10:10 adjourned.

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

An Unpublished Chapter of War History—Lee's Report of the Invasion of Pennsylvania and Battle of Gettysburg.

The forthcoming number of the *Historical Magazine* will contain a document of marked interest to all who concern themselves with the history of the late war. This document is Gen. LEE's full official report of the "Invasion of Pennsylvania and the Battle of Gettysburg." It has never before been published, and is communicated from the original manuscript in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON.

It was the habit of LEE to publish brief preliminary accounts of his military operations as speedily as possible after their occurrence; and subsequently, at his leisure, to prepare full official reports. Such a brief preliminary account of the great Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, was made public on the return of the Confederate army to Virginia, after that campaign. LEE, however, never found opportunity to write his complete and final report till the Winter of 1864-5, when he lay within the lines of Petersburg, besieged by GRANT. During the retreat from Petersburg and Richmond in April, 1865, all the papers belonging to the Confederate commander were burnt in one of the headquarters' wagons, which was fired by the person in charge under the anticipation that it would fall into the hands of the Union force. It happened, however, that the manuscript report of the invasion of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg was on the person of one of LEE's staff officers. Thus preserved, it now sees the light for the first time.

The report is very elaborate and much too lengthy for any other than a brief digest here. It begins with an account of the manœuvres put in practice by LEE with the view of drawing the Union army under HOOKER from its defensive position along the line of the Rappahannock, and then proceeds to sketch the subsequent operations of the Confederate army up to the time of crossing the Potomac. The general object of the campaign is thus stated:

> "Upon the retreat of the Federal army commanded by Major-Gen. HOOKER, from Chancellorsville, it occupied the ground north of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, where it could not be attacked except at a disadvantage.
>
> It was determined to draw it from this position and, if practicable, transfer the scene of hostilities beyond the Potomac. The execution of this purpose also embraced the expulsion of the force under Gen. MILROY, which had infested the lower Shenandoah Valley during the preceding Winter and Spring. If unable to attain the valuable result which might be expected to follow a decided advantage gained over the enemy in Maryland or Pennsylvania, it was hoped that we should at least so far disturb his plans for the Summer campaign as to prevent its execution during the season of active operations."

It appears that the initial movements of the campaign were begun as early as the first week in June, 1863, at which time the commands of LONGSTREET and EWELL were secretly transferred to Culpepper Court-house. After a while HOOKER became suspicious that something had taken place, and accordingly he threw a reconnoitring force across the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg; but, says LEE, "HILL's corps was left to watch these troops, with instructions to follow the movements of the [Confederate] army as soon as they should retire." Under this mask, EWELL shot rapidly across into the Shenandoah Valley, and marching quickly northward overwhelmed MILROY at Winchester, and opened the gateway to the passage of the Potomac. The result of these preliminary operations in the Valley is thus summed up by LEE:

> "These operations resulted in the expulsion of the enemy from the Valley, the capture of four thousand prisoners, with a corresponding number of small arms, twenty-eight pieces of superior artillery, including those taken by Gen. RODES and Gen. HAYS, about three hundred wagons and as many horses, together with a considerable quantity of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores. Our entire loss was forty-seven killed, two hundred and nineteen wounded and six missing."

At the same time that EWELL was operating in the Valley, another *rôle* was assigned LONGSTREET. "In order to mislead HOOKER as to our intentions," says LEE, "LONGSTREET left Culpepper Court-house on the 15th of June, and advancing along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge occupied Ashley's and Snicker's Gaps." The effect of this manœuvre was to attract HOOKER's attention toward the Blue Ridge and leave him in grave doubt as to whether his enemy designed crossing the Potomac into Maryland, or falling upon the rear of the Union army in case it should cross. While HOOKER was thus kept in suspense, the van of LEE's army, under EWELL, passed the Potomac, and, traversing Maryland, reached Chambersburg. The situation of the Union army is thus depicted by LEE:

> "The Federal Army was apparently guarding the approaches to Washington, and manifested no disposition to assume the offensive. In the meantime the progress of EWELL, who was already in Maryland, with JENKINS' cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be within supporting distance; and, HILL having reached the Valley, LONGSTREET was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, and the two corps encamped near Berryville.
>
> Gen. STUART was directed to hold the mountain passes with part of his command, as long as the enemy remained south of the Potomac; and, with the remainder, to cross into Maryland and place himself on the right of Gen. EWELL. Upon the suggestion of the former officer, that he could damage the enemy and delay his passage of the river by getting in his rear, he was authorized to do so; and it was left to his discretion, whether to enter Maryland east or west of the Blue Ridge; but he was instructed to lose no time in placing his command on the right of our column, as soon as he should perceive the enemy moving northward.
>
> On the 22d Gen. EWELL marched into Pennsylvania with RODES' and JOHNSON's divisions, preceded by JENKINS' cavalry, taking the road from Hagerstown, through Chambersburg, to Carlisle, where he arrived on the 27th. EARLY's division, which had occupied Boonsboro, moved by a parallel road to Greenwood; and, in pursuance of instructions previously given, Gen. EWELL marched toward York. On the 24th, LONGSTREET and HILL were put in motion to follow EWELL; and, on the 27th, he encamped near Chambersburg."

It was not till the 25th that HOOKER became apprised that the whole hostile column was really across the Potomac. Thereupon he also passed the river and immediately threw his force forward to Frederick, which was both a bold and a correct movement.

From the above extract from the report of LEE it will be seen that LONGSTREET and HILL were at Chambersburg on the 27th of June. Meanwhile, however, EWELL had moved northward toward the Susquehanna, where EARLY was operating at Fork and Carlisle. The purpose of that move will be fully disclosed in the following passage, which throws an entirely new light on the purposes of the Confederate Commander in this invasion, and also explains a great deal of manœuvring that is otherwise quite incomprehensible:

> "It was expected that, as soon as the Federal army should cross the Potomac, Gen. STUART would give notice of its movements; and nothing having been heard from him since our entrance into Maryland, it was inferred that the enemy had not yet left Virginia. Orders were therefore issued to move upon Harrisburg. The expedition of Gen. EARLY to York was designed, in part, to prepare for this undertaking, by breaking the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and seizing the bridges over the Susquehanna at Wrightsville. Gen. EARLY succeeded in the first object, destroying a number of bridges above and below York; but, on the approach of the troops sent by him to Wrightsville, a body of militia stationed at that place, fled across the river and burnt the bridge in their retreat. Gen. EARLY then marched to rejoin his corps. The advance against Harrisburg was arrested by intelligence received from a scout, on the night of the 28th, to the effect that the army of Gen. HOOKER had crossed the Potomac, and was approaching the South Mountains. In the absence of the cavalry, it was impossible to ascertain his intentions, but to deter him from advancing further west and intercepting our communications from Virginia, it was determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains."

From this passage the following remarkable facts appear:

1. That LEE, owing to the absence of the cavalry of STUART, (who, making a bad botch of his work, had allowed the Union army to interpose itself between him and LEE's army during the whole march northward from the Potomac, and had therefore not been able to follow out his instructions of "placing himself on EWELL's right,") was, on the night of the 27th of June, at which time he was at Chambersburg, *not aware that the Union army had crossed to the north side of the Potomac.* In point of fact, this move had not only been made, but on that day, 27th of June, a concentration of the entire Union army had been effected at Frederick.

2. *That LEE's purpose in his march into Pennsylvania, was to cross the Susquehanna and move upon Harrisburg, and probably Philadelphia.* This is a stretch of audacity far beyond what has been supposed to have been entertained by the Confederate commander. Yet it is rendered manifest by his own avowal: "Orders were issued to move upon Harrisburg." The expedition of EARLY to York had been designed to prepare for this undertaking. The vistas of possibility opened up by this bold design heighten our conception of the magnitude and importance of that decisive action of Gettysburg, which checked LEE in his invasive ardor, and compelled him to seek safety in a retreat into Virginia.

3. That he was prevented from carrying this plan into execution by a curious error. He heard through a scout on the night of the 28th of June, that the Union army, having crossed the Potomac, "was approaching the South Mountains." This was a movement that would menace the line of communication of the Confederate army; and, in consequence, LEE "determined to concentrate the army east of the mountains." This requires a word of explanation. When HOOKER had concentrated his army at Frederick on the 27th, he from that point threw out a force to advance westward through the passes of the South Mountain to Harper's Ferry, at which point he expected to have this force joined by the local garrison of ten thousand men, when he designed moving this special column up the Cumberland Valley to menace LEE's rear. But HALLECK would not consent that the Harper's Ferry garrison should join this force, so it was drawn back to Frederick by HOOKER. Next day HOOKER was relieved by MEADE, who moved his entire army northward on the east side of the mountains, toward the Susquehanna. It thus appears that by the time when on the night of the 29th of June, LEE received the information of this movement, which threatened his communications, the movement had been entirely abandoned!

The manœuvres just pointed out make plain the train of accidental circumstances which brought about that the decisive conflict of the campaign took place at Gettysburg—a place which certainly was the objective of neither army, and of which, indeed, neither the Union nor the Confederate commander had ever heard. MEADE was moving northward without knowing scarcely anything of the whereabouts of his enemy, and without any very definite aim save that he would move northward till he should cause LEE to unloose his hold of the Susquehanna. His left flank on this march naturally skirted Gettysburg. LEE wrongly fancying that the Union army was moving on his line of communications toward Harper's Ferry, resolved, as a counter move, to march eastward from Chambersburg to the east side of the mountains. This line of march inevitably brought *him* to Gettysburg. Thus it was that the respective line of march of the hostile armies intersected each other, and it was a matter of fate that the opposing forces should meet. The point of deadly encounter was Gettysburg.

LEE's description of the three days' action at Gettysburg is very detailed, but fragmentary extracts would be of little value. It is well known that the action was precipitated unknown to each commander—it was, in fact, the accidental meeting of two heads of columns. The enemy was successful on the first day's attack, and it seems to have been only after LEE came on the field, after this flush of victory, that he seriously entertained the idea of giving battle, for he had promised his corps commanders that he would not assume a tactical offensive, but would so manœuvre as to compel the Union army to attack him. He says:

> "It had not been intended to deliver a general battle so far from our base unless attacked; but, coming unexpectedly upon the whole Federal army, to withdraw through the mountains, with our extensive trains, would have been difficult and dangerous. At the same time, we were unable to await an attack, as the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies in the presence of the enemy, who could restrain our foraging parties by holding the mountain-passes with local and other troops. A battle had, therefore, become in a measure unavoidable; and the success already gained gave hope of a favorable issue."

LEE's plan of battle for the 2d of July stands thus in his own words:

> "It was determined to make the principal attack upon the enemy's left, and endeavor to gain a position from which it was thought that our artillery could be brought to bear with effect. LONGSTREET was directed to place the divisions of MCLANE and HOOD on the right of HILL, partially enveloping the enemy's left, which he was to drive in. Gen. HILL was ordered to threaten the enemy's centre, to prevent reinforcements being drawn to either wing, and coöperate with his right division on LONGSTREET's attack. Gen. EWELL was instructed to make a simultaneous demonstration upon the enemy's right, to be converted into a real attack should opportunity offer."

The manner in which this plan was carried into execution is well known; but this report reveals a multitude of facts which throw new light on the events of the day. Thus the failure of EARLY to carry the position on the Union right (Culp's Hill) is accounted for by the failure of expected support on his right. "Gen. EWELL," says he "had directed Gen. RODES to attack in concert with Gen. EARLY, covering his right, and had requested Gen. LANE, then commanding PENDER's division, to coöperate on the right of RODES. When the time to attack arrived, Gen. RODES, not having his troops in position, was unprepared to coöperate with Gen. EARLY, and before he could get in readiness, the latter had been obliged to retire from want of expected support on his right."

This second day's action was, on the whole, favorable to the Confederates, or at least it *seemed* so, for they had succeeded in disrupting and driving from its position the entire right wing of the Union army. Anyhow, the result was such that LEE resolved to make another attack on the morrow:

> "The result of this day's operation induced the belief that, with proper concert of action and with the increased support that the positions gained on the right would enable the artillery to render the assaulting columns, we should ultimately succeed; and it was accordingly determined to continue the attack.
>
> The general plan was unchanged. LONGSTREET reinforced by PICKETT's three brigades, which arrived near the battle-field during the afternoon of the 2d, was ordered to attack the next morning; and Gen. EWELL was ordered to assail the enemy's right at the same time. The latter, during the night, reinforced Gen. JOHNSON with two brigades and one from EARLY's divisions."

The grand attack of the third day (July 3) is given with great minuteness of tactical detail; and this description, taken in connection with the official reports of our own officers, renders the whole course of the battle unusually intelligible. We have room, however, for no more than the following concise account of PICKETT's famous charge on HANCOCK's line:

> "The troops moved steadily on, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery; the main attack being directed against the enemy's left centre. His batteries reopened as soon as they appeared. Our own, having nearly exhausted their ammunition in the protracted cannonade that preceded the advance of the infantry, were unable to reply or render the necessary support to the attacking party. Owing to this fact, which was unknown to me when the assault took place, the enemy was enabled to throw a strong force of infantry against our left, already wavering under a concentrated fire of artillery from the ridge, in front, and from Cemetery Hill, on the left. It finally gave way; and the right, after penetrating the enemy's lines, entering his advanced works and capturing some of his artillery, was attacked, simultaneously, in front and on both flanks, and driven back with heavy loss. The troops were rallied and reformed; but the enemy did not pursue."

LEE does not seek to refine away the magnitude and thoroughness of the defeat that befell him at Gettysburg. He, however, refrains from giving his losses, simply stating that "the army sustained severe loss." The report is remarkably candid and impartial, and will form a very valuable contribution to the sum of evidence from which the historian of the war will finally make up his record.

Death of a Lady Printer in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 24.

The death of Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY in this city on Sunday, at the age of 91, removes one who enjoyed woman's rights to the full, though living before a formal exposition of that doctrine, and who as a practical printer had considerable deserved local fame. Mrs. BAILEY's husband was a printer and died in debt. She took his business, conducted it energetically and successfully, paid off his obligations, and amassed a comfortable competence.

Mrs. BAILEY was principally engaged in book printing, and conducted the business under her own name from about 1830 to 1860, first in North-street, and subsequently at No. 25 North Fifth-street. She relinquished it on account of her son's death. She was city printer under the old Whig Administrations from 1840 to 1850, or thereabouts, under the Mayoralities of Messrs. GILPIN, JONES and others. ROBERT P. KING, lately deceased, and his partner, Mr. BAIRD, JOHN FAGAN, and other eminent printers of Philadelphia, served their time with Mrs. BAILEY. The excellence of her work is attested by the greater merit that they have attained. Steam presses were fatal to her courage, and she surrendered to an instrumentality she could neither understand nor compete with.

The First Cotton Factory in the State.

MOERS, Feb. 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

In Tuesday's *Journal*, 16th inst., you say, "The first cotton factory in this State was built in Union village in 1804, by WM. MOWRY." This is a mistake, as there was one built on the island of New-York in the year 1796 or 1797, by a New-York company.

It was built somewhere on the upper end of the island, on a stream too small to run it profitably; and then they tried to run it by the tides, and after expending a large amount the company failed and the factory went down.

My father, JOHN SHEDDEN, claimed to have helped start up the machinery, and to have spun the first cotton in the State. He came from Scotland to this country in [illegible] and I think he said the factory was started the same year. Can't some one give us a better history of the first factory? Yours, &c., JAS. S. SHEDDEN.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

The Greenwich-street Poor School and Bread House.

The report of Sanitary Inspector Dr. W. F. DEMING, submitted at the last meeting of the Board of Health, in reference to the premises at No. 127 Greenwich-street, known as a school for ragged children and an outlet for ten-cent loaves, bestowed occasionally upon hungry applicants, induced the writer, in company with a policeman belonging to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, to visit the premises. The following is an account of his experiences:

The so-called school forms the lowest portion of a three-story brick building, with a rectifying establishment on one side of it, and is in the near neighborhood of one or two of those underground institutions sacred to music and the dance, for which Greenwich-street has a very unenviable repute. The establishment which was the particular object of investigation bears the name of the "Ragged School and Bread House," occupies two small rooms and a still smaller back cellar, and was tenanted at the time of our visit by a gentleman with a large percentage of Irish brogue; three women, two of whom might have been Irish and the third Dutch; two small children, and a little six-year-old girl moaning on a sick couch. We were received in what was denominated the school-room. It measured perhaps fourteen feet by eight. Its walls were hung with faded paper of different patterns—the most striking and attractive being one composed of innumerable diamonds, each diamond inclosing some verse or phrase of Scripture. Ten diminutive desks, with seats of corresponding dimensions, were standing idly against the walls. A small, round table was covered with heaps of paper, Patent office, or some other reports, a family Bible, and other objects. A bow window, with choked panes, feebly lighted the apartment, while a moderate-sized stove of the bar-room pattern heated the place to the verge of oppression. Seven or eight boxes were piled up against the wall containing, we were told, the clothing contributed by the charitable for the use of the institution, and which may possibly be found a day or two hence in Baxter-street.

The bright buttons and blue coat of the policeman made the inmates stare with what looked very much like terror, as the door was opened in answer to our summons, but they had the effect of producing civil answers to all questions asked, and thus fulfilled this particular end of their creation. We were told that the place was properly a school for poor children, who were clothed, if their condition was such as to require clothing, and who received their dinner. The school, said the Hibernian before named, who could give no good account of his business there, except that he was at one time traveling agent for Mr. TOWNSEND, (the superintendent of the establishment,) but who was described by one of his lady accomplices as "doing things generally" about the place, averaged from fifty to twenty scholars, but it had been closed for a couple of weeks on account of the illness of a child who had the "dipthary and scarlet faver" combined. It was not a boarding-house for children; the two that we saw belonged to the "lady." The children attending the school were the children of the neighborhood, whose mothers were poor and were obliged to go out washing, and left their children in the school, where they were detained all day and had a good dinner for nothing, "and," chimed in one of the lady inmates of the Bread House; "Ye's can see the names an' addhresses uv every one uv them."

"Thank you ma'm, but one will be sufficient if you have no objection."

"None in the laste; there's Mrs. MURPHY, No. 78 Greenwich-street, whose children have been schooled and clothed here—and Mrs. ——."

"Thank you," responded the interrogator, "that's sufficient."

We further learned from Mr. JORDAN that children who were big enough were clothed and sent to the public school. We could visit every part of the place, "an' welcome." We would find nothing infectious or unclean; and, as a particular caution to ourselves, we were told that "proceedings" were being commenced against certain parties for slander. Finally—which is a very important item—the institution was supported by charity.

The colloquy over, we proceeded to visit the remaining apartments of the place. An inclosure between the school-room and what is facetiously called the "dining"-room, was, in all probability, the dormitory. Considering that it was only about four feet in width, it must have been strikingly adapted to the purpose. It contained a considerable pile of commingled bedticks and bed-clothes—at least nothing else was visible. The "dining"-room may be passed by as containing nothing worthy of mention. Indeed, it did not contain much of anything. Then, in a very diminutive chamber, lay the sick child. She was tossing and moaning in pain, but her condition appeared to be reasonably comfortable—in so far as it could be made so. We were told that the child was taken sick on the day of her arrival; that she was brought from the Orphans' Home on Staten Island, (also under the care of Mr. TOWNSEND,) to be delivered to her mother, who is in service in Brooklyn; that the mother, afraid of losing her situation, was obliged to leave her to the tender mercies of the Greenwich-street Bread House, which tender mercies were being extended to her most tenderly, of course. A passing glance at the yard revealed an open outhouse of the most filthy and disgusting character. Then we descended to the kitchen. It was very small, moderately clean and moderately furnished. The dim window looked right into the outhouse mentioned.

Not being inclined to take all that was told him on trust, the writer proceeded in search of Mrs. MURPHY. Nobody whatever lived at the number indicated. Determined to see the matter out, recourse was again had to the man JORDAN. Then it was found, or represented to be found, that a mistake had been made, and that Mrs. MURPHY lived at No. 97. On reaching No. 97 we found the whole building occupied by a large wholesale store. A small girl, with a large shawl over her head, was appealed to as a last resort, to ascertain if any Mrs. MURPHY lived thereabouts.

"Mrs. MURPHY! Is she a married woman? Her with the children? Yes, she lives in No. ——."

Here, then, must be the very identical Mrs. MURPHY we were in search of, and Mr. JORDAN must possess the faculty of making mistakes in a prodigious measure. On reaching the number indicated, and ascending to the top story of a lofty tenement-house, we found a Mrs. MURPHY, a respectable mechanic's wife, with a comfortable house over her head, who scorned the idea of sending any child of hers to the Ragged School. "Indeed no, Sir; my childer go to the public school, and their father can find them all the meat and clothes they want, thank God!" What was more, Mrs. MURPHY didn't know anybody's children who went to the so-called school. The neighbors seemed to know nothing about the workings of the establishment. Cross-examination of Mr. JORDAN himself elicited other evidence in abundance of the sham character of the place. Thus the "Home" on Staten Island was on "Staten Island" simply, and was now shut up. It was purely an Orphans' Home; thenmentally recognizing the existence of the suffering little HATTIE FULTON inside—there were two or three half-orphans there usually, whose mothers were in service, and who paid a dollar a week to have the children brought up.

"Of course, you know where the sick child's mother lives?"

"Oh yes, Sir."

"Where does she live—what is her address in Brooklyn?"

"Well, really now, I forget. I do indeed."

"But if the child is left in your care, and board accruing, and the child possibly dying, you surely know where she is?"

"Yes, Sir, somebody knows." But "somebody" didn't choose to tell. Again, they knew nothing of the whereabouts of a certain Dr. HUNTER, who was admitted to be Mr. TOWNSEND's traveling lecturer and collector, and who, we were told, received one-half the proceeds for his trouble, though he had attended on the child when she first became sick. Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND himself was said to be at present in St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of a bad thumb.

Considering that thousands of dollars have been collected for the support of this and other charities with which Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND has been associated, the character of the place, as described above, clearly shows that either knavery or mismanagement have been at work. In either case the public have been cheated, and a sufficient reason is seen why no more money and no more clothes should be contributed.

Velocipede Notes—Facilities for Riding in Brooklyn.

The velocipedists of Brooklyn will shortly be in command of more facilities for an enjoyment of their new favorite sport and exercise than those of New-York can look forward to. Already the Brooklyn riders have a fine velocipede course on Clinton-street, which is paved for nearly a mile with the Nicolson wooden pavement, and ere long Union-street will be similarly paved its whole length, and then there will be a velocipede course from Hamilton Ferry to Prospect Park, and from Fulton and Clinton, near Union-street to the Park. In addition also to the number of short streets in the city, such as Pierrepont-street and Fort Green-place which are to be paved with the Nicolson blocks, Bedford-avenue, from its junction with Fourth-street, Williamsburg, to its terminus at Fulton-avenue, is to have its cobble stones covered with the Sormeham concrete pavement, and then the velocipedists of the two districts will have a splendid wide street, over a mile in length on which to exercise their "fiery untamed steeds" of the bicycle order. When this avenue too, has thus been paved—and the work is to be commenced at once—Clove road and Franklin-avenue, which commence near the terminus of Bedford-avenue, are to be prepared with smooth, hard roadways, and by this means a nearly level roadway will exist from Williamsburg to the rear entrance of Prospect Park.

In advance of the completion of this velocipedal boulevard the proprietors of the Capitoline Ball Grounds have made arrangements to transform their grounds into a half-mile velocipede race course, a change, by the way, which will not interfere in any manner with their splendid ball ground. They will also erect suitable buildings for a depot for velocipedes, the ground being within a block of Bedford-avenue. On Tuesday night they opened the large hall of their buildings—hitherto devoted to the use of lady visitors to the skating pond—for the purposes of velocipede riding, and henceforth the locality will be known as the "Capitoline Velocipede School."

On the inaugural occasion in question quite a number of ladies were present, and every evening no doubt there will be crowds of fair visitors watching the riders at this popular resort.

In Williamsburg the Union Ball Grounds are to be also changed into a velocipede course. In fact, halls for velocipede riding are rapidly increasing in Brooklyn. On Monday the large ball-room corner of Bridge and Nassau streets was opened for velocipede riding, and also the basement floor of the building corner of Court and Montague streets. These places, with BURNHAM's large hall, and WITTY's three rooms in Flatbush-avenue, are now crowded nightly with riders and spectators. In fact, to such a point has the furor for bicycle exercise reached, that the billiard halls have been losers of patrons to a considerable extent.

In regard to the Prospect Park-avenue for velocipede riders, we have to state that the Park Commissioners have decided that all the paths used as "bridle paths" are at the service of velocipedists, beside which the Commissioners propose making a wide roadway a mile in length especially as a velocipede course.

The plaza on Washington Park, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton-street, too, will no doubt be allowed as a riding course for the velocipedists. It is covered with the concrete pavement and is just the thing for the bicycles.

Attempt at Suicide by Donato Migaldo, the Murderer—His Death Expected.

A very singular story gained circulation in this City yesterday to the effect that DONATO MIGALDO, the convicted murderer, committed suicide in his cell in the Tombs. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: MIGALDO was, as will be remembered, convicted of murder in the second degree before Judge BARNARD, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the killing of JOHN RYLAND, in Baxter-street, during a quarrel on the 4th of July last, and he was sentenced to the State Prison, at Sing Sing, for the term of his natural life. The prisoner seemed quite unconcerned at the sentence, evidently content to escape the scaffold. At midnight of Wednesday the convict was surrendered by the Warden of the City Prison to Officer MORAN, for the purpose of escorting him to the State Prison. The prisoner appeared to be in his usual health, and as a protection to his throat wore a white handkerchief tied tightly thereabouts. The officers having MIGALDO in custody noticed a peculiar sternness of expression, though they paid no especial heed to the fact, as the circumstances of his sudden removal at the dead hour of the night had probably excited him.

The prisoner was taken to the train in a carriage and was placed in a seat in ample time for the proposed departure for his future residence, and MIGALDO seemed anxious to prevent any conversation or interruption with the current of his thoughts. Officer MORAN failed to notice any peculiarity in the appearance of his prisoner until the train reached Yonkers, when he saw for the first time, as the cars passed beneath the station lamps, that MIGALDO was deadly pale, and one of the passengers, who was called by the officer, expressed the belief that MIGALDO was in a dying condition. It was then noticed that blood was on the necktie worn by the convict, and on examining the handkerchief already alluded to, a large and gaping wound in the throat was discovered. The under-clothing of the prisoner was also saturated with blood, and he was in a very exhausted state. With the assistance of several passengers, the wound was bound up in a hasty but effectual manner, and the unfortunate man duly delivered to the prison authorities at Sing Sing, though he was in a sinking condition at the time.

It is supposed that the wound in the throat was effected by MIGALDO with a piece of common window glass a few minutes before his removal from the cell in the Tombs, and he had bound up his throat with the handkerchief to prevent the excessive flow of blood until he reached the train, when he no doubt opened the bandage and was slowly bleeding to death when the fact was ascertained. The cell occupied by MIGALDO after his conviction shows traces of blood on the floor, so there is no doubt the act was committed therein.

The latest accounts from Sing Sing state that MIGALDO is very low, and the surgeon express a belief that death will inevitably ensue within twenty-four hours.

Military Reception and Ball.

The reception and ball of "B" Company, Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., came off at the Armory, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway last evening. There was a very large attendance, nearly two thousand invitations having been issued. The costumes of the ladies were extremely elegant; and as there were numbers of military gentlemen present in uniform, the company had a very splendid and lively appearance. Gen. SHALER, Gen. VARIAN, with staff, and many members of the Seventh, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and other City regiments, were among the visitors. The proceedings commenced with an exhibition drill by B Company, which, with its officers, Capt. WILLIAM H. COX and Lieuts. SANDFORD TAYLOR and JOHN C. RUE, looked remarkably well in their new uniform, and went through the exercises very efficiently. Dancing commenced immediately after the drill, to the festive strains of Dodworth's Band, Sergt.-Major KIMBEL, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, being floor manager. Among the officers of the regiment present were Col. LEGGETT, Lieut.-Col. DUSENBURY, Major FREEBORN, Adjt. C. PATRICK, Capt. GALPINE, &c. Dancing was continued to a late hour.

Special Prayer for Institutions of Learning.

The annual day of prayer for all colleges, seminaries and seats of learning, was observed yesterday by special services in the chapels of the University. From 10 to 11 o'clock there was a special prayer-meeting of the Faculty and students of the University of New-York in the small chapel. This was followed by public religious services, in the large chapel of the University. The attendance of the friends of education was very large, many of the parents and relatives of the students being present. There was also quite a number of clergymen of various denominations. Rev. Dr. DEEMS opened the service with prayer of an appropriate character to the occasion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. WOODBRIDGE, of the Reformed Church, a Professor in the Theological Seminary in New-Brunswick. This gentleman is a graduate of the New-York University. The text was from Second Peter, 1, 16: "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ; but were eye witnesses of His majesty." Prayers and hymns followed the sermon, and the concluding prayer and benediction were pronounced by Chancellor FERRIS. The musical portions of the service were excellently rendered by the choir of the University under the direction of Mr. JOHN ROOT.

Hotel Thieves.

At an early hour on Wednesday evening, two men, respectably dressed, entered the American Hotel, corner of Broadway and Clinton-place, and after registering themselves as J. HOGAN and son, asked for a room, and expressed a wish to be called early in the morning. They were not again seen until an early hour yesterday morning, when they left the hotel. Subsequently one of the proprietors, Mr. REDFIELD, discovered that his room had been entered during the night, and his gold watch stolen, as well as his wallet, containing $60. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, was notified, and Detective TULLY took charge of the case. All of the guests of the house were much excited over the occurrence, and professed to be anxious for a general search of their persons and effects. The clerk stated that "J. HOGAN and son" were the only persons who had left the hotel, and as the chambermaid at the same time produced three double skeleton keys, the detective found no difficulty in tracing the thieves, as the keys had been found concealed under the pillows of the bed occupied by the two men already noticed as Hogan and son. No other larcenies had been committed in the house.

Alleged False Pretences.

Yesterday morning one ABRAHAM SOLOMONS was arrested on a charge of false pretences and arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when EZEKIEL S. HALSTED, of the firm of HALSTEAD & STILES, at Nos. 43 and 45 White-street, appeared in Court and preferred the complaint. According to the affidavits it would appear that SOLOMONS called on HALSTEAD in the month of January, 1867, and expressed a desire to purchase goods on credit, stating at the same time that he owned a store in Port Jervis, N. Y., and another at No. 874 Third-avenue, in the City; that he also owned the Third-avenue premises, having paid $15,000 therefor, one-half in cash and the other secured on bond and mortgage. SOLOMONS further represented that he only owed $900, and generally made cash purchases of goods. He called a second time, on the 17th of August, and desired to purchase goods his first effort having not succeeded. He then stated that he had disposed of his Port Jervis store, that he had a stock still there valued at $7,000, and was soon in the manufacturing business at No. 60 Warren-street, where he had $4,000 worth of manufactured goods on hand, his liabilities not exceeding $3,000. He also made his financial resources still more flattering, by adding that he only recently loaned $7,000 on a mortgage, the money being a portion of the sale of the Third-avenue property, which he had sold for $15,000. With so successful a man of business as SOLOMONS represented himself to be, Mr. HALSTEAD felt no hesitation in permitting him to become a customer on credit, and allowed him to select an invoice of goods valued at $876 57, and continued to sell him goods up to the 19th ult., when the aggregate sales rose to $2,150 41, all received on four months' time. As none of these engagements had been taken up, and as the several statements made by SOLOMONS had been ascertained to be false, the victimized firm sought redress by criminal proceedings. SOLOMONS was remanded for examination by the Magistrate.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, inclosing a resolution adopted by that Society that a memorial be presented to the Common Council of this City requesting the adoption by the latter of an ordinance authorizing the presence of an agent of the Society, without any charge to the City, at the inspections of public vehicles. This resolution was adopted by the Society, as asserted in the communication, for the reason that the horses and mules employed by the owners of carts, trucks, hacks, &c., are frequently unfit for service, and in many cases are afflicted with contagious diseases, which are liable to be communicated to other animals, and are destructive to human life. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Cooper Union, showing the receipts and expenditures of that institution for the year 1869, as follows:

Receipts	$44,119 04
Expenditures	39,980 19
Balance	$4,138 85

Which was ordered on file.

A resolution was presented and laid over to extend Lafayette-place southerly to Bleecker-street.

A resolution was also laid over to donate $4,000 to the Metropolitan Dispensary to pay assessments.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report to this Board the present condition of the litigation arising from the awarding of a contract for paving Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, with Belgian pavement; and also whether or not he can make an amicable adjustment of the said case.

A resolution was adopted donating $1,725 to the Treasurer of the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church, to pay an assessment. The following resolutions were also adopted: Donating $200 to the Trustees of the North Baptist Church, to pay assessments; to pave Coenties slip, from Pearl-street to South-street, with Belgian pavement; donating $15,000 to the Board of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, to enable said institution to carry out the object for which the same was established; donating $208 to the Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, to pay an assessment; donating to the Church of the Incarnation $640 99, to pay assessments; designating the *Evening Press*, the *Daily News* and the *Irish American* as Corporation newspapers; donating to the Yorkville Methodist Episcopal Church $421 47, to pay taxes; directing that portraits of Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Ex-Mayor, and THOMAS COMAN, acting Mayor, be procured and placed in the Governor's room, the cost of the same not to exceed $1,000 each; donating to St. Teresa's Church $640 to pay assessments; donating to the Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary $8,000, in aid of the funds of the said institution; donating to the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children $179 75 to pay assessments; donating to Sister HELENA $4,317 85 to enable her to pay assessments levied against the church and school property, situated in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River; donating to St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Michael's School, St. Bridget's Church, St. Mary's School and the Hebrew Benevolent Society Orphan Asylum, each $5,000, as donations in aid of the respective institutions; increasing the salaries of the women employed by the corporation in cleaning the offices of the City Departments from $1 50 per day to $2 per day.

The Board then adjourned to the 8th of March next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday—Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

A resolution to appoint a clerk to the Assistant Librarian, at a salary of $1,500, was laid over.

A resolution to appoint a seventh assistant clerk to the Board of Aldermen, at a salary of $2,000 per annum, was concurred in.

Mr. GIBNEY offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that, whereas there are persons employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department as Inspectors of Belgian pavement, without authority of law, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to withhold payment of the salaries of said Inspectors until further notice.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that if Inspectors were so employed, then of course the resolution was all right, but he doubted whether the Croton Department would so employ any Inspectors. He thought it would be better to refer the matter to the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

Mr. GIBNEY said that his resolution had reference to two or three Inspectors only. They were drawing—one $2,000 a year, and the other $2,500, and did no duty whatever. His resolution merely asked the Comptroller to stop their pay. He was surprised that Mr. PINCKNEY should oppose it.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that if the preamble of the resolution was correct, then he would vote for it. If these men were really enjoying sinecures, then he would vote to cut them off at once, but he would like to be sure of it.

Another member of the Board stated that the Inspectors referred to had done no work, to his certain knowledge, for months.

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were concurred in: To donate $10,000 to the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic to enable them to provide additional room for poor children, and to donate $372 15 to the pastor of St. Andrew's Church, and $452 60 to the treasurer of the Church of the Covenant, to enable them to pay assessments on church property.

Mr. ROBINSON asked what had become of the petition of the printers lately sent in to the Board.

Mr. PINCKNEY said he understood the Printers' Union offered to do the work of printing the minutes of the Board. Mr. TOBIT had also made a similar offer. He hoped the Committee on Printing, to whom these offers had been referred, would report at the next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to the 8th of March next.

The Cuban Insurgents.

The Junta Patriotica de Cubanas, an association of Cuban ladies, organized for the purpose of forwarding hospital supplies and other necessaries to the wounded insurgents in Cuba, held its second meeting, at No. 129 West Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon. Present, Señora SOLEDAD ZAYAS DE CASTELLANOS, President of the Junta; Señora CATALINA CASTELLAR, Vice-President; Señora MERCEDES SHERMAN, the very efficient and active Secretary; Señora CONCHA CASTELLANOS, Treasurer, and about thirty lady representatives of Cuban families in this city. A number of appropriate committees were appointed, and other business for promoting the objects of the Junta disposed of. It is intended to give a public entertainment on behalf of the Cuban sick and wounded insurgents in a few days. Mr. DE CORDOVA will give one of his humorous lectures, and various musical and vocal celebrities will perform on the occasion.

What the Cubans of New-York are Doing.

While the Cuban ladies of this City are moving to the aid of the revolutionists on their native island by raising funds "to alleviate the wants, the sufferings, the agonies of the wounded and dying, and supply the necessary medicines, care and comforts to those in hospital," the Cuban men are no less patriotic and earnest in the cause. From a conversation with a prominent Cuban doing business here it appears that very material assistance has been given to the insurrection from this and other cities in the United States. While it has been impossible to send off any such thing as an armed expedition, a very large number of volunteers have found their way to the island, and are now fighting in the revolutionary army. The number who have sailed from this port is estimated at about 700. They have gone off from time to time in small parties of ten or twenty, either directly to Cuba, or first to Nassau, and then to the Island. A considerable quantity of arms has also been shipped to and reached the insurrectionists. It is asserted positively that fifteen cannon have been landed safely on the island, and are now doing good service against the Spanish troops. The Committee of Cubans who arrived here several weeks since, are again in this City and are said to be "pushing things" in the interest of the revolution.

The recent news of the spread and successes of the insurrection has greatly elated the spirits of the Cuban citizens among us. They claim that all reports have to come from Spanish sources, and that any favorable news from Havana indicates some substantial victory of the insurgents. They have unbounded faith that Cuba will soon become independent and finally annexed to the United States.

Theft and Recovery of a Valuable Gold Watch.

A singular instance of the theft and recovery of a gold watch, which occurred here some weeks since, has recently come to light. A gentleman of reputation, a scholar in science, a well-known chemist, was on the point of taking an outward bound train from a certain depot in this City, when he suddenly discovered that his watch was missing. It was a chronometer, massive and costly, and not to be stolen with impunity. The gentleman immediately put a detective on the trail, with instructions to recover the purloined valuable at all hazards. True to his mission and quick at divining, the keen-scented detective sallied forth toward a noted robber's haunt in the vicinity of where three streets meet and laid his wires. Failing to get any outside clue he made friend with one of the gang whom he could trust, and told him if he would find out which of his fellow thieves was at a certain depot, at a certain hour on a certain day, he should be rewarded for obtaining and communicating the information. No sooner said than done. The identical fellow that "nipped" the watch was discovered to the detective, and negotiations were opened between the two. A place of meeting *in propria persona* was agreed upon three miles from the den, where the subject of the watch was to be considered. Two or three conclaves were held which finally resulted in the offer on the part of the thief to surrender the stolen article on certain conditions. What these conditions were is not known precisely, but it is known with certainty that not long after the mysterious meetings, the distinguished gentleman mentioned above sent a check to the successful detective and received the missing watch in return.

Suicide at Bellevue Hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the remains of JACOB DILLMAN, aged 60, and a native of Germany, and formerly residing at No. 197 Third-street, who committed suicide by hanging himself at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased had for some time been suffering from consumption, and was at times light-headed, when he frequently threatened suicide, and once did attempt to leap from a window. His son being unable to give his father proper attention, took him, on Wednesday afternoon, to the Hospital and left him there as a lodger, though he omitted to warn the authorities of his temporary derangement of mind. DILLMAN was placed in one of the lodging cells for the night, and at an early hour yesterday morning was found by JOHN HENNESSY, the orderly, suspended by an impromptu rope made of the coverlet to his bed. He had torn up the quilt, and after fastening both ends to the bars in the window, the deceased placed his head in the loop and thus suffered death from strangulation. One knee was still resting on the window sill when his condition was discovered. The jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death.

Fruit-Growers' Club.

At the meeting of this Club yesterday, with Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS presiding, the exercises were commenced by reading a letter from Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, in response to a letter addressed to him by a committee from the Club. A brief discussion then followed, touching the subject of pruning currant bushes and grape vines. When currant cuttings are put out, it was stated that it is no security against succoring to remove all buds from the cuttings below the surface of the ground. I. HICKS, during the discussion, stated that it is always better to plant all kinds of trees, especialy evergreens, at the commencement of the growing season. W. S. CARPENTER thought that as soon as the ground is in working order any kind of trees will be more likely to live if transplanted rather than if planted late in the Spring.

I. HICKS stated that the theory for planting late in the Spring has been advocated by nurserymen to favor their trade as long as possible in the Spring.

O. F. BROWNING said that the sap of evergreens is of a gummy nature, for which reason trees will be more liable to live if planted soon after the growing season has commenced.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the last of May and the first of June was the best time for transplanting all evergreens. The experience of most horticulturists accords with the idea that late planting is most satisfactory for evergreens.

A letter was then read from E. A. RYALL, Ill., proposing some questions in regard to the cultivation of filberts.

A. S. FULLER, stated that filberts have been cultivated in Brooklyn, for many years past, and for a number of years they succeeded satisfactorily, but of late they have failed.

Mrs. LYONS was now introduced, who proceeded to read an interesting paper on improvements of high ways, or "Road-side Improvements."

Mrs. MCDONALD propounded the inquiry as to the assertion of some fruit-growers, that the apple-tree borers in Westchester County are leaving the apple trees and committing their depredations in the trunks of the "Balm of Gilead." This appeared to be a new idea to all present.

Mr. WILLIAMS afterward read a brief paper, in which he enumerated the kinds of vegetables which are most desirable for general cultivation. By addressing proprietors of seed stores in any large city a catalogue of a large variety of fruits and vegetables may be obtained gratuitously. A box of very fine Manhasset potatoes was exhibited. A brief discussion on potatoes followed, in which it was stated that the celebrated Early Rose will rot. The Club then adjourned for one week.

Proposed New Buildings.

Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, has, during the week ending yesterday, approved the plans of the following proposed new buildings:

Two brick front stores and tenements, Nos. 377 and 379 Seventh-avenue, each 24.8x55, five stories, owned by BURNS, BRADY & FITZSIMONS; one brick front store and tenement, south side of Sixteenth-street, 264 feet west of Avenue A, 25x54, five stories, owned by WILLIAM SCHULTZ; one brick front store and tenement No. 74 Third-street, 26x50, five stories, owned by JOSEPH OHMIES; one brown stone front dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 80.5 feet north of Sixty-third-street, 20x50, three stories, owned by MORRITZ KELLNER; one brown-stone front dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 60.5 feet north of Sixty-third-street, 20x50, three stories, owned by SOLOMON FROELICH; one brick front dwelling, west side of Second-avenue, 75 feet south of Twenty-seventh-street, 25x25, three stories, owned by ELLIS PARRY; one brick front tenement, south side of Eighty-first-street, 80 feet west of Second-avenue, 24x50, four stories, owned by BOEHNE & FAY; two brick front dwellings, north side of Ninety-second-street, 250 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 12.6x30, three stories, owned by JANE HANNAH; one frame front store and dwelling, northeast corner of First-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, 23x46, two stories, owned by JOHN RYAN; one brick-front factory, No. 146 West Forty-ninth-street, 25x40, three stories, owned by J. H. ANDERBYA; one brick front factory, north side of Twenty-first-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 50x80, four stories, owned by CHARLES KOEHLER; two frame front dwellings, north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25x30, two stories, owned by WILLIAM FALLON; five brick front stores and dwellings, southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 20x48, four stories, owned by N. LERSISMY; one brick front store and tenement, No. 513 East Fifteenth-street, 25x54, five stories, owned by LOUISE LESSHAUER; one Ohio front, store and dwelling, southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 25x60, four stories, basement and French attic, owned by JOSEPH GRAFTON.

Important Real Estate Sale.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. sold at auction yesterday real estate, the bids for which amounted in the aggregate to $300,775. The following is the property sold:

3d-av., house and lot, No. 940, 20x59.6	$34,000
60th-st., house and lot No. 120, 17.6x60	15,900
60th-st., house and lot No. 118, 18x60	16,000
58th-st., house and lot, s. s., 70.5 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18x100.4	14,800
1st-av., one lot s. e. corner of 58th-st., 20.4x70.5	6,800
One lot adjoining, 20x70.5	4,350
Three lots adjoining, 20x4, each	4,250
2d-av., 4 lots n. w. corner 79th-st., 25.6x110	34,300
Madison-av., 1 lot, n. w. corner 75th-st., 27.2x95	15,000
Three lots adjoining, 25x95, each	10,000
75th-st., 2 lots n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2, each	9,500
Madison-av., 1 lot, n. e. cor. 75th-st., 27.2x100	13,850
Three lots adjoining, 25x100, each	10,000
75th-st., 1 lot n. s., 25x102.2	8,100
One lot adjoining, 25x102.2	7,925
Madison-av., 4 lots, e. s., 53.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25x100, each	9,500

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No. 761—Reade vs. Sweetzer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1128—Freligh vs. Jordan.
1363—Egan vs. Bolte.
1341—Bonnell et al. vs. Williams et al.
1464—Peiser vs. Cong. Brk Ch. Uradisha.
1479—Nol vs. Thomson, &c.
1448—Rausch vs. Miller et al.

Nos.
1429—Nicholson et al. vs. Tenn. Zinc Co., et al.
1510—Stern vs. Bacharach, imp'd.
1384—Soule et al. vs. Chase.
1202—Ives vs. Russell et al.
1498—Popper vs. Peck et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
106—Welson vs. Hope.
862—Niblo vs. Cushing.
820—Townsend vs. Herd.
436—Sopieha vs. Stiebel et al.

Nos.
864—Tyrell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
878—Cooley vs. Stieglitzel et al.
890—Phelps vs. Howard.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Calendar continued.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE ENEMY IN TIME OF WAR—THE RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH ITS CONTRACTORS—DELIVERY OF GOODS TO THE GOVERNMENT UNDER CONTRACT—EFFECT OF ACCEPTANCE BY OFFICIAL INSPECTOR.

Wm. S. Grant vs. The United States.—This is an appeal from the judgment of the Court of Claims dismissing the claimant's petition. In 1860 Grant contracted with the War Department, by making proposals, which were accepted, to furnish and transport certain supplies for the use of the army to a number of military posts in Arizona; and in December of that year a quantity of articles which he had purchased in New-York were approved and accepted by a special Inspector appointed by the Goverment for that purpose. These articles were marked by the Inspector with the names of the military posts to which they were destined, including one named "Fillmore," for which the petitioner was entitled to a proper escort by a stipulation made by the Secretary of War. Prior to this inspection by the Government agent, one Parker had inspected certain other goods purchased at New-York, at the request of Grant—such course being adopted in consequence of an alleged neglect on the part of the Government to make the inspection. The goods so inspected by both official and unofficial Inspectors were placed *en route* for the proper posts, and proceeded so far as Lavaca, Texas, where they arrived in January, 1861, and were detained a little over two months in consequence of the lateness of the season, which rendered transit impracticable. Subsequently the train reached Rio Honde, and on the 20th of April all were captured by the troops of the State of Texas, then in rebellion against the Government. The order of Secretary Floyd, under which the petitioner had acted, was rescinded on the 2d of April, 1861, by his successor, without any cause assigned. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition, and the cause is now before this Court for a review of that judgment. On the part of the appellant it is contended that the rescision of the order of Secretary Floyd by his successor, without cause shown, and in the absence of any default on the part of the petitioner, entitles him to damages, which are to be determined by an ascertainment of the profits which he would have made had such rescision not been made, or by a consideration of the expenses incurred in the transportation. This right could not be defeated, as held below, because it was not shown that any supplies were needed by the troops after the attempted rescision, or because the evidence does not show the claimant to have suffered any actual loss of profits. The acceptance of the goods after inspection by the Government officers passed the title in the goods inspected and marked. After such inspection the goods remained in the possession of the claimant for transportation, the completion of which was prevented by the public enemy; and consequently the loss must be borne by the Government. The capture of the goods by an armed force, acting with the intent to subvert the Government, under the facts of the case was a delivery to the United States of the goods ordered. The relation of the parties, the purpose of the seizure made by the enemy, the use for which the supplies were intended, taken in connection with the fact that the claimant was a contractor with the Government, and must therefore be regarded as in its service, and was rightfully in the face of the enemy—place this case on grounds distinct from those which may or may not apply to capture under other circumstances. The provision of the agreement that there should be an escort furnished under circumstances which might tend to increase the danger of transportation, shows that the Government intended to assume the risk of capture by the enemy. Aside from this, the duties of the Government and its citizens are reciprocal—protection by the one, obedience by the other. Upon principle, therefore, in which private property is seized by a public enemy, without any default of the owner, the Government is bound to sustain the loss. The theory of the Court below is maintained by the Government, that unless the claimant can show more than nominal damages, he has no "claim" of which the Court of Claims has jurisdiction. Claim for the loss of private property taken in war by the enemy cannot be sustained on principles of law, and is not a claim of which the Court of Claims has jurisdiction. The inspection of goods thousands of miles from the place of delivery, does not vest the property so inspected in the United States. The claim in the case is about $200,000.

C. B. Goodrich for appellant; T. Lyle Dickey, Assistant Attorney-General, for Government.

PRIZE—BLOCKADE—FACTS JUSTIFYING A VIOLATION—FORMER VIOLATIONS BY SAME MASTER, AS INFLUENCING THE DECREE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Diana and Cargo.—This is an appeal by the Government from a decree of the District Court for Florida, restoring to the claimants the schooner *Diana* and cargo, which had been captured as prize off Pass Caballo, on the coast of Texas, in November, 1862. Claim was filed by the master on behalf of Messrs. Coramo and Coboda, as owners of the schooner and cargo, respectively. Coramo claimed to be a Spanish subject, resident at Campeachy, Mexico, and Coboda alleged that he was a citizen of Mexico, of the same place. The plea excusing the position of the ship, in reference to the blockade of the coast of Texas, was that, when three days out of Campeachy, damage had resulted to the rigging of the vessel, making it necessary for her to make the first port to relieve her from distress. Proof of the damage showed that the breaking of the clamp of the hook of the foresail was the cause of the first deviation from sailing course; and the Court below thought the injuries sufficient to justify the vessel in seeking port for repairs, and decreed restoration. The Government claims that so trivial an injury did not constitute that "absolute and unavoidable necessity" which will justify a breach of the blockade; and this point is urged in support of the appeal. It is argued that all the circumstances in the case clearly indicate an original intention to reach the coast of Texas to purchase cotton, and that any damage the vessel sustained, which would justify the course taken by the master, was occasioned by voluntary and intentional exposure, made for the purpose to cloak the real purpose and object of the voyage. The joint letter of instructions from the owners of vessel and cargo, put in to prove that the destination was to Matamoras, shows that that destination was merely colorable. The master was the real consignee, and he was supplied with money to "purchase the article" which had been mentioned to him "verbally," as appeared from those instructions. The cargo consisted of articles which must have been cheaper or as cheap, because as abundant, at Matamoras as at Campeachy; they were also much needed in the enemy's country. These articles were in part rice, starch, coarse flannel, paper, nails, rum, brandy, shoes and cigars. There was, besides, on board an ostensible passenger, an Englishman, whose name appears in the ship's papers as George Stites, but whose real name was George Chase, and who was a pilot and a resident of Lavaca, Texas. It is also in evidence that the master admitted, at the time of capture, to the Lieutenant commanding the capturing vessel, that he supposed the vessel was a Mexican schooner, and that his purpose was to run the blockade. The same statement was made by the pilot, who was part owner of the cargo. The master was the same person, or of the same name as the person, who commanded the *Sea Witch*, which vessel was released after capture on the very same plea—that the vessel was driven out of her course by stress of weather and injuries received on a voyage from Matamoras to New-Orleans. The Court has a right to and will take into notice this fact. Such are the decisions in adjudicated cases. All these facts, taken together with the admissions made at the time of capture, the Government insists, show an intent to violate the blockade, and it is submitted the decree of restoration should be reversed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

A DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Parkenham Beatty et al. vs. The Steamer Emily B. Souder.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought to enforce a lien alleged to exist upon the American steamer *Emily B. Souder*, for the amount of certain advances made to that vessel by the libelant in the port of Maranham, Brazil, into which port she put in distress in June, 1865. The amount and correctness of the advances are not seriously disputed by the claimants. The defence relied upon is that the advance was not made upon the credit of the vessel, but upon the credit of the owners, and that the libelant accepted the draft drawn by the master upon the owners as payment therefor. The proofs fail to sustain this defence; on the contrary, the weight of the evidence is that the advance was made upon the credit of the vessel, and that the draft was not accepted as payment. It also appears in evidence that the vessel was a vessel foreign to the port of Maranham, and that she was compelled to put into that port in distress by reason of an accident to her screw; that her master was without means sufficient to pay for the needed repairs, and the owners without any credit there. That the amount of the necessary expenditures of the vessel to enable her to proceed on her voyage was the sum of $5,966 65 in gold, toward defraying which the libelants advanced upon the request of the master, and upon his agreement that it should be repaid in gold, the sum of $4,387 70, for which sum the master gave his draft upon his owners, payable in gold, but such draft was not given in payment of the advances, nor received in extinguishment of the original debt, and was never paid. Upon such a state of facts, according to the maritime law, a lien was created upon the vessel in favor of the libelants, which they are entitled to enforce by this action. The remaining question is as to the amount of the lien and the kind of currency in which it is payable. As before stated, it appears that the parties contracted the debt in gold, and the draft was made payable in gold in New-York. The case then appears to be clearly within the principle of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the late case of Bunon vs. Rode. That case decides that there is now, and always has been, notwithstanding the passage of the Currency or Legal-tender act, a lawful gold and silver coined money in the United States, in use as money and as a legal tender, and that an express contract to pay coin can only be satisfied by payment of coin. In the case before me the advances were made by the agreement of the parties to be repaid in gold in the United States. The law gave to the libelants a claim upon the vessel to secure the advance, and, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, that obligation can only be satisfied by a payment in gold. In accordance with these views, a decree must be returned in favor of the libelants against the steamer in question for the sum of $3,387 70 in gold, with interest. The libelants are also entitled to recover their costs.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

United States vs. Jacob Froud.—Froud is charged with conspiring, with Oscar Hoyme and L. C. Brann to defraud the Government by evading the tax on cigars.

Bernard Hess, of the Internal Revenue Department, testified that in July, 1868, he saw a quantity of cigars (29,800) brought out of Oscar Hoyme's house, No. 81 Suffolk-street, placed in a cart and carried to Froud's store, No. 137 Bowery; he went in and examined the boxes and found the stamps wet as though just put on, while they were dated January. They were manufactured, he said, in the Fifth District. Hoyme had no license to manufacture. He was authorized by the Collector to seize the goods and did so. Froud disclaimed ownership of the cigars, but afterward came to Hess' house and offered him $500, and afterward $2,000, to save his reputation. Mr. Hess ordered him out; subsequently Froud had Hess arrested for stealing the cigars, but the latter was discharged. In August Hess detected Froud in a repetition of the attempt to escape the tax.

Mr. Froud's counsel, in the cross-examination, endeavored to show that Hess was animated by a malignant spirit toward Froud and certain revenue officers, among others Leichtenheim. Mr. Hess, in answer to questions, stated that he had been expelled from the department at the instigation of Col. Messmore for insubordination, the offence being his having denounced Col. Messmore as corrupt. He had been reinstated by Commissioner Rollins, and since then had devoted himself, with the Commissioner's approval, to ferreting out frauds in which revenue officers were concerned. He was animated by no spirit of revenge, but by a simple desire to serve the country, and get an honest living. He had prosecuted Mr. Froud before, and admitted having employed witnesses who were guilty of frauds on the revenue, and one witness whom he knew had previously committed forgery. The case was adjourned to the 1st of March.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

***James H. Blatchford* vs. *Elmore P. Ross, President, and Others*.**—This is an action brought by a stockholder in the Merchants' Union Express Company to prevent, as far as may still be possible, the consolidation of that Company with the American Express Company, and the enforcement of the assessment levied to carry out that combination.

A motion was made a few weeks ago for an injunction, and was granted, but subsequently modified so far as to permit the consolidated Company to use the name, "American Merchants' Union Express Company." A motion to continue this injunction and for the appointment of a receiver was subsequently made and argued, and the argument was at the time fully reported. Judge INGRAHAM has now rendered his decision, accompanying it with an opinion of considerable length. After reciting the facts in the case, he says the authority to amend the articles of association gave no power to take away from the stockholders the power to prohibit the merger of the Company with any other which they had expressly reserved for their own protection. Such authority to amend must be construed as intended for such amendments as were pertinent to the business and objects for which the association was organized. As well might the Executive Committee under the power of amendment have assumed to change the business of the corporation to one entirely different as to terminate the existence of the association and merge it in another. Such was not the object of the original articles. No such proceeding was contemplated, and to guard against it the stockholders had expressly provided that their consent was necessary before any such change could be effected. At any rate, such was the view of the Executive Committee when the consolidation was first mooted, and in the first amendment the consent of a majority was deemed necessary. No amendment was contemplated inconsistent with, contrary to, or destructive of the main objects of the association, and when the Executive Committee so extended their powers they exceeded their authority. They had no authority to thus bring the stockholders under an increased liability for the debts of another Company, and expose them to new losses.

After reviewing a number of cases he says: Upon this branch of the case I think it is clear that the proposed merger of the Company in another, without the consent of the stockholders, is, as to those who do not agree, utterly beyond the powers of the Executive Committee and directors, and if the union had not been substantially executed by a transfer of property, and by a large number of the stockholders, it should be enjoined until the final hearing of the case. So far as the transfer of property has been made, no benefit will accrue to any of the parties to have the new Company enjoined from its use, or from receiving from any of the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company a surrender of the stock held by them to the new Company, and a voluntary compliance with the terms of the agreement on their part. If the stockholders who have not yet accepted of the terms so agreed on between these Companies elect so to do and to become stockholders in the new Company, there is no good reason for restraining them from so doing, but in regard to property not delivered, the injunction should be continued and the Directors and Executive Committee should be restrained from enforcing any compliance with such terms of consolidation by the plaintiffs and other shareholders who are not willing to become members of the new Company, by collecting the assessment on the shares of stock, or in any other manner, until the decision of this case.

After disposing of the objection that all the stockholders of the American Express Company should be made parties, and that their absence is fatal to the plaintiff's suit, by overruling them, Judge INGRAHAM continues:

The other branch of this case relates to the appointment of a receiver. This is based mainly on the alleged misconduct of the Executive Committee in voting for appropriations of money to themselves and others for services at various times during the past two years, before and after the organization to the Company. These votes are shown by extracts from the minutes of the Committee, which at least exhibit very liberal appropriations of the money of the stockholders for their own benefit, large amounts of which are said to be for services prior to the organization of the Company. The impropriety of voting such moneys to themselves for extra services is shown by the cases of Gardner *vs.* Ogden, and Butts *vs.* Wood. Thus in April, 1866, $500 monthly was voted to each of the Executive Committee and others, which in August was increased to $700 monthly to commence in January, 1866. In April, 1867, $2,500 was voted to each member of the Committee as compensation for services rendered to the Company. In May, 1867, an advance was voted to Joslyn & Co., of $25,000 to protect the interests of the Company from assaults made by other Express Companies, and in September, 1867, a further sum of $40,000. In May, 1867, $5,000 was voted to each member of the Committee annually, which in September was reduced to $2,500. In October, 1867, $8,000 was voted to each member of the Committee for services in 1866 and 1867, and to be for services in organizing the Company; and in December, 1867, to each member of the Executive Committee and the attorney of the Company $50,000 for services prior to the organization of the Company, in devising ways and means by which the Company might be formed, &c., upon condition that each member immediately invest the same in the stock of the Company. In May, 1868, the last resolution was repealed, and the Treasurer was directed to cancel the indorsement of $50,000 on the checks of the Executive Committee, in pursuance of the former appropriation, but whether the stock was or was not issued to the Executive Committee under that resolution does not appear. In May, 1868, a loan to C. T. Backus of $20,000 on his notes was authorized, for which no cause is stated in the resolution. In November, 1868, a resolution was passed directing the issue to two of the Executive Committee of 750 shares of stock, and to another of 500 shares in consideration of their retiring from the Executive Committee and as compensation for services as promoters and originators of the Company, in addition to compensation previously received. These resolutions were all passed by the Executive Committee in their own favor, and it is claimed that such resolutions are void, and that a receiver is necessary to recover back the same for the benefit of the Company. Of the impropriety of grants of such large sums for such purposes there can be little doubt, and in the condition in which this Company (the Merchants' Union Express Company) is now placed, there could be no impropriety in deciding in favor of the appointment of such receiver. A receiver was appointed some time since in regard to the property of the Company not involved in the consolidation of this Company with the New-York Express Company, and the plaintiff has an order allowing him to be made a party to the suit. The order restraining him from parting with any of the funds received by him will protect the plaintiff as fully as if a new receiver were now appointed. And it is but proper that he should be heard, after he is brought in as defendant, before any order for a new receiver is made. For this reason, therefore, I reserve any order on this branch of the case until after the receiver has appeared and answered, and the plaintiff may then renew such application, in such way as he may be advised. Objections have been made to the right of the plaintiff to take these proceedings, because he is the holder of stock purchased from one who has assented to the consolidation, and because he had delayed in bringing this action until after the consolidation was partially effected. If this action was solely for the purpose of preventing the consolidation, there would be force in these objections, but this action is for other purposes. Under the exception as to the consolidation above suggested, those stockholders who are willing to do so will be allowed to become stockholders in the new Company and their rights are not interfered with. As to the others, they may have a right to claim from the remaining fund of the Company their share for the interest they have in the stock, and to have the right of the appropriations heretofore referred to inquired into through a receiver. For such purposes those objections are in no way applicable in opposition to maintaining this action, nor is the want of parties as to the American Express Company, or the other stockholders, any ground of objection. That Company is only interested in carrying out the consolidation, and the same is not interfered with by the injunction, and the other stockholders are not necessarily parties where they are so numerous, and where they are represented by sufficient of their class to defend the action on their behalf. The injunction, therefore, is retained as originally modified, with the further modification, viz.: Permitting such of the stockholders who so desire to exchange their stock for that of the new Company, and to pay the assessment thereon, and reserving any decision as to receiver until after the present receiver shall be made a party and shall file an answer in this action.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—FEB. 25.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

LIABILITY FOR BAGGAGE LOST IN CASTLE GARDEN.

Bernard Samuels* vs. *John McDonald et al.—This is one of numerous cases which have recently arisen, and in which unsuccessful attempts have been made to fix on some one responsibility for emigrants' baggage lost at Castle Garden.

It has been heretofore held that the Commissioners were not responsible, and the question of responsibility has now settled down between Capt. Hall, of the barge for transporting baggage from the vessel to the Garden, the agents of the railroad companies and the companies themselves. The plaintiff Samuels came to this country a year ago last May, bringing with him twenty-six pieces of baggage, for fourteen of which he received what is known as Castle Garden checks, at the same time that they were delivered on board the barge. He saw them all safely delivered in Castle Garden. One of these trunks, which he alleges contained wearing apparel of the value of $1,250, he never received after. Defendants in this action were the authorized agents of the three main railroad companies, and who have their office in Castle Garden with the permission of the Commissioners of Emigration. Witnesses were examined on behalf of plaintiff, showing that they received ten cents on each piece of baggage remaining in their charge after twenty-four hours. The plaintiff had paid this amount, and, failing to receive his baggage, it was claimed in his behalf that defendants were bailees for a valuable consideration, and therefore responsible for the property. On behalf of defendants, it was sought to throw doubt on the existence of the trunk in question; and further claimed that, admitting its existence, the defendants were not responsible, because plaintiff did not receive their checks, but the Castle Garden check issued by Capt. Hall, they never issuing checks except for baggage to be transported on their respective roads; that at Castle Garden the baggage was under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, and not theirs; that if it was held to be under their control in virtue of the ten cents paid for its storage after twenty-four hours, then their principals, the railroad companies, were responsible and not they. It appearing in testimony that the ten cents apiece paid by plaintiff did not go to the companies, but to defendants, and it being desirable that the question of legal liability in these cases should be fixed, (no lost baggage having been paid for hitherto,) the Court directed a verdict for $679 against three of the defendants, with directions that the appeal be heard in the first instance at General Term.

Malcom Campbell for plaintiff; Levi S. Chatfield for defendants.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

AN UNPROFITABLE LITIGATION.

***Jones* vs. *Branigan*.**—This was an action for $500 damages for taking forcible possession, involving the sole question of tenancy, and remarkable only for barrenness of results in proportion to the amount of litigation. It was tried three years ago, and resulted in a verdict of $6 in favor of plaintiff. It was then carried to General Term, and judgment reversed on a point of law. It was now tried for the second time, and after occupying the Court and jury during two days, a verdict was directed for $8 in favor of plaintiff. The verdict was set aside on the subsequently ground that it should have been directed for $9 instead of $8. It is presumed, therefore, another trial will be the result.

Mr. Bryan for plaintiff; Mr. Anthon for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

Before Judge Freedman.

TITLE TO A DISTRICT COURT ROOM.

***David Weinbrenner* vs. *Frederick Johnson and Catharine A. Cornell*.**—This case involves title to the property, corner Houston and Allen streets, a portion of which has been for a considerable time used as one of the District Courts, and arises out of the following circumstances: Early in the year 1857, the property was sold by Referee Nichol as the result of a suit in partition, and was purchased by Thomas Reilly. In 1861, Theodore F. Edgerton and Sebra Britton obtained a judgment for $1,321 71 against Reilly, on which execution was issued and the premises sold by Sheriff Kelly on the 5th of February of that year, and at which sale David Weinbrenner, the plaintiff in this action, was the purchaser for the sum of $2,100 47. On the 6th of May, 1862, more than a year after the sale, and after the expiration of Sheriff Kelly's term of office, the deed of property was executed by the Sheriff to plaintiff, and by him recorded on the 31st of May of the same year. In June, 1857, Thomas Reilly had executed to Mary Ann Dodin a mortgage on this property for the sum of $2,500, and also executed four other mortgages to different parties, amounting in the aggregate to between $3,000 and $4,000. On the 13th of April, 1868, proceedings were taken by Mary Ann Dodin to foreclose her mortgage. The proceedings were before Judge Ulshoeffer, and under his decision the property was sold at the Merchants' Exchange and purchased by Frederick Johnson, one of the defendants, and Charles G. Cornell, the latter of whom subsequently conveyed the property, through James D. McMann, to Catharine A. Cornell, the other defendant. Neither Edgerton nor Britton were parties to the foreclosure suit under which defendants derived title. Weinbrenner, the plaintiff, claims that on the 23d of May, 1862, he caused notice of his ownership to be given to defendants, and at the same time tendered to them $5,600, in "greenbacks," in payment of all the mortgages on the property, with interest and costs. This tender is claimed as a discharge of the mortgages, and plaintiff further claims that defendants have been for several years in the use and occupation of the premises, and have received from the City for their use a large sum of money, for which he asks an accounting. Plaintiff claims further that he is in possession of the premises, and asks for a judgment of the Court directing such accounting by defendants, and also compelling them to execute a satisfaction of the mortgages. Defendants claim the sale under the execution in favor of Edgerton to be fraudulent; that it was effected by collusion between Edgerton and Thomas Reilly, and as the result of an agreement between them, that after the sale, Edgerton would reconvey half the property to William T. Reilly, son of Thomas Reilly; that such conveyance was actually made, and William T. Reilly has ever since held title to one-half the property. They therefore set up as a preliminary objection, the fact that William T. Reilly has not been made a party to the suit, and as a further defence, deny all the material facts set forth in the plaintiff's complaint. The hearing occupied most of the day, a number of witnesses having been examined on behalf of plaintiff chiefly as to the alleged tender of money, and the cause continued over until to-morrow.

Mr. Tracy for plaintiff; Judge Van Cott for defendants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Curtis.

DEMURRAGE.

***Hurlbert* vs. *The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company*.**—This was an action brought to recover for twenty-three days' detention in loading a barge. The defendant is the well-known Coal Company whose monthly auction sales of the proceeds of its mines fix the prices of this commodity. The plaintiff, during the Winter of 1865-66, chartered his vessel to the Company for the purpose of transporting coal from its depot at Elizabethport to various coal-yards on the East and North Rivers. Each trip was under a separate bill, and the freight was so much for each ton transported. The evidence showed that the delays charged were occasioned by the press of business at the Company's wharves, where, in some cases, as many as thirty vessels were found in advance of the plaintiff's, waiting each its turn at the dumping place. As the plaintiff failed to show any misconduct on the part of the defendants, who employed constantly all their facilities, and gave the plaintiff in each case his proper position in the order of loading and unloading; and as nothing was said in reference to detention or demurrage in either order or bill of lading, the Court found for the defendant and dismissed the complaint.

This case is similar to McCowen *vs.* Wilson, reported in the TIMES a week or two ago, where Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court of Kings County, dismissed the complaint on the ground that no action on an implied contract to pay for detention could be maintained on the simple order for freight or bill of lading.

Mr. Walker for plaintiff; Mr. Walter Phelps for defendant.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

By Judge Barrett.

The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Kane; motion granted.

Kinsey *vs.* Spratt; the authorities submitted justify the allowance of the two trial fees.

Schulze *vs.* Gutenberg; motion granted without costs. See opinion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the men arrested for smashing Benedict's show-window in Broadway were not tried, the case going over to the next term.

Edward Munday pleaded guilty to a burglary committed at No. 125 Bleecker-street, on the 18th inst., and was sent to State Prison for ten years.

Peter Miller, a young lad, pleaded guilty to burglary. He was under a suspended sentence for another burglary, committed in the Summer of 1868. He was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months on the old charge, and for five years on the second complaint.

James Williams, James O'Brien, Wm. Lyon, James Robinson, Thomas Smith, James Wilson, Thomas McCormick and James Harris were arraigned for breaking in the back window of Mr. Bernard Burman's store, at No. 20 Catharine-street, and taking laces, &c., to the amount of four or five hundred dollars. Williams pleaded not guilty, and was shown to have been in a room in Mott-street with the other prisoners dividing the property. He was found guilty, and sentenced to State Prison for five years. The other men pleaded guilty and received the milder sentence of three years and six months.

Louis Marshall, arrested for grand larceny, was discharged at the request of the complainant.

This closed the cases.

District-Attorney Garvin expressed his satisfaction at the way business had been done during the last month by the Grand Jury and Courts. The jury had made out 127 indictments, and the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer had convicted 99 criminals. He hoped that this energy of the Courts and the rigor of the Recorder would put a stop to the epidemic of crime in the City.

The jury was discharged and the Court adjourned to this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were upon the calendar of yesterday twenty-five cases of assault and battery, nine of petit larceny and one of malicious mischief, and they were almost without exception trivial and uninteresting. The only case of any importance was that of James Purcell, a tireless youth, who was charged with beating his sister, and being an incumbrance upon his mother and a nuisance generally. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25, 1869.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼	10	St. Nich. Bank	112
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	115⅛	100	Continental Bank	99¼
20,000	do	115⅛	7	Park Bank	157½
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64	112⅞	10	Metropolitan Bk.	141
3,000	do	112⅛	200	Cum. Coal Pf.	38
10,000	do	112	200	West. Un. Tel.	37⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	100	do	37⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		600	Quicksilver	25
	New	111	400	Mariposa Pf.	30¼
75,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅛	190	Pacific Mail	102⅛
50,000	do	111⅜	600	do b60	101⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65⅛	1100	do	102⅛
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s	63¼	100	do	102⅝
1,000	N.C.St. 6s, new	59⅝	15	Adams Ex.	59⅛
20,000	do	60	200	do	59⅜
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅛	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	30½
2,000	Missouri 6s, H.		100	A. M. U. Ex. Co.	40¼
	& St. Jo. Is.	87⅛	200	do	40
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs,		80	do	39½
	bet. call	68¾	95	N. Y. & N. H.	143⅛
1,000	Ala. St. 8s Bds,		10	Mich. Cen.	118⅛
	bet. call	94¼	300	Mich. Southern	97⅜
1,000	Erie 4th M.	86½	900	do	97⅜
2,000	H.R.2d S.F.Bds	101¼	20	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	69⅛
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs	96⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. b60	83⅝
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds	118	400	do b60	83⅜
6,000	T.&W.1st M. ex	92	100	do	82⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	100	do	82⅞
1,000	T.&W.Equip.B	78	100	M. & St.P.bet.call	66
5,600	Gt. W. 1st 10s		200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	78
	Bds. '68	104	49	N. J. Cen.	110½
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	250	do	110¼
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	97⅛	100	do 2d call	110¼
8,000	Mor.&Es.2d M.	89⅞	12	Morris & Essex	86⅛
2,000	do	90	100	P., Ft.W. & C.	123⅛
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	89⅛	100	Chic. & Alton	156¼
3,000	Chi.& Gt. E.1st	85	100	Chic. & Alt.Pref.,	
10,000	Mar. T. 10s,ctfs	66		bet. call	157
7,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	84⅝	700	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
30,000	do	85	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf	8
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	101	100	Chic.,B. & Q.bt. c.	190

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$46,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	265,500	U. S.5-20 C.,'67	111⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s. '81 R.	113⅝	50,000	do b3	111⅜
5,000	do	114	22,000	U. S. 5s,10-40, C.	109⅝
10,000	do	113⅞	173,000	do	110
5,000	U.S. 5-20 R.,'62.	111⅛	2,500	do	110⅛
152,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	115⅝	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114
11,500	do	116	6,500	do	113⅞
50,000	do s60	115⅛	82,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65,	
100,000	do s60	115⅜		New	111⅛
5,000	U.S.5-20 R.'67	111⅛	50,000	do s3	111¼
48,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'64.	112⅝	51,000	do	111⅛
3,000	do	112⅛	240,000	do	111⅜
100,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65	113⅛	10,000	do b30	111⅜
41,000	do	113⅞	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	
91,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅛		s3	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

27,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	50	Reading	92⅛
20,000	do	65⅛	100	do	92⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s,		200	Harlem bet. call	137
	ex coup	67	13	Panama	335
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c	57	14	Mil. & St. P.	66
5,000	N.Car.S.6s.new	60⅛	20	do	66⅛
10,000	do bet. call	63⅜	100	do	66⅛
20,000	do 2d call	63⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. bet.	
2,000	R. I. St. 6s	100⅛		call b60	83⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	87⅜	100	T., W. & W.	67⅛
4,000	La State 6s, bet.		400	do	67⅛
	call	73	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
5,000	La 6s, Lev. Bds.	69	100	do b60	79⅛
25,000	C., Cin. & Ind.		100	Alton & T. H.	39
	Cen. 1st M.	85	20	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66
3,000	Har. 1st M.	101	248	Morris & Essex	86⅛
20	Shoe & Leather Bk	120½	100	New Jersey Cen.	110⅛
100	Quick. Min. Com.	24⅞	100	do	110
200	Central Coal	56	200	Del., L. & W.	115½
50	Adams Ex.	59⅛	52	do	115⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40	100	Alt. & T. H.	39
100	Adams Express	59⅜	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	68
100	Quicksilver	24⅞	400	do	68¼
100	do s30	24⅞	200	do	68⅛
100	do b10	25	200	Mil. & St. Paul	65⅞
100	do	24⅞	100	Fort Wayne	123⅛
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	16⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. b3	34⅛
100	Mariposa M. Co.	[illegible]	100	do	34⅛
600	Mariposa Pref.	30⅛	600	M. S. & N. I.	97⅝
3600	Pacific Mail	101⅝	100	do b3	97⅛
50	do	101⅛	200	do c	97⅜
200	do s10	101⅛	600	do	97⅜
100	West U. T.	37⅜	300	do b10	97⅜
500	do	37⅜	200	do c	97⅛
2200	N. Y. Cen.	164⅛	400	Clev. & Pittsburg	91
300	do	164⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. c	105⅛
200	do b5	164⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	82⅛
800	Reading	92⅜	500	Chi. & N.W. Pf. s3	91⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	N. Car. 6s, new	60	200	T., W. & W.	68
100	American Mer.Ex	41	100	do c	67⅞
100	do	41¼	100	Mil. & St. Paul	66
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30½	200	do	66⅛
200	Adams Ex.	59¼	200	Mil. & S. P. Pf.	78⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25	200	do b60	79⅛
200	Mariposa Pref.	30⅛	100	Fort Wayne	123⅛
100	do b5	30⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
100	do	30⅜	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	96⅞
200	do b3	30⅛	800	do	96⅞
450	Pacific Mail	103⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. c	90⅞
100	do c	103⅛	200	do	91
800	do	103⅜	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
200	do c	103⅜	400	C., R. I. & P.	127
100	West. Un. Tel.	37½	200	Chi. & N. W. b60	83⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	164⅛	200	do	83⅛
100	Hudson	136⅛	400	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	91⅛
800	Reading	92⅛	200	do s3	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$1,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	60	100	Fort Wayne	122¾
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41⅛	200	Mil. & St. Pf. b60	79⅛
100	Adams Express	59⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅞	200	M. S. & N. I.	97
100	Mariposa Min.	9	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅛
300	Mariposa Pf.	31	400	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
200	Pacific Mail	102⅝	200	do	91⅛
300	do	102⅛	600	do	91⅜
500	Reading b3	92⅛	400	do	91⅛
100	West. U. Tel. b10	37⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	127
500	do	37⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	83⅛
300	T., W. & W.	67⅛	100	Chi. & N.W.Pf. b3	91⅛
100	do	67⅛	600	do	91

THURSDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

There was much excitement to-day in the Public Funds on the passage of the Schenck Bill in the House of Representatives yesterday, and the rapidly advancing quotations for 5-20s from London and Frankfort. On these quotations the 5-20s of 1862 advanced in this market to 116⅛ ₱ cent. and the other 5-20s, and also the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 and the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents. were also in large demand and at an advance of ½@¾@1 ₱ cent. on the last sales of yesterday. The business done was quite important in amount, particularly at the late session of the Government Board of the Stock Exchange.

In the Gold Room, this morning, a new party appeared on the *Bull* side of the account, but on what inducement to or calculation of profit it was difficult to know, as the markets for Foreign Exchange and United States funds were directly opposed to the movement. The only qualifying point in the opposite direction is the immediate demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs, which are larger than usual this week. The sales of Gold were advanced to 133@133¼ ₱ cent. before the later Cable dispatches from London were received. They subsequently fell back to 132⅞ ₱ cent., and the Exchange on London, 60 days, closed in free supply at 108⅞@109⅛ ₱ cent., and short sight Exchange was even lower in proportion, 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. There was not a very large business accomplished, as some of the remitters were unwilling to pay the advance attempted to be made in Gold. Late in the day Gold fell back to 132½ ₱ cent.

The Money market shows rather increased ease, and upon Government Collateral to-day the rate was not over 5@6 ₱ cent., while on other approved Stocks the offerings were at 6@7 ₱ cent.

In the Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings at the Stock Exchange there was quite a general appearance of firmness in prices, but without decided activity, except in Pacific Mail, which has been taken hold of for an upward turn, on the calculation, mainly, that the short interest created by the recent break down below par is so large that the price may be raised up to 105 or 110 ₱ cent. as a temporary speculation, without much reference to the intrinsic value of the Stock. The sales to-day were at 102½@103@103⅝@103¾ ₱ cent., followed by a reaction to 102½@102⅝ ₱ cent. In the Afternoon the Railways, with few exceptions, were comparatively dull in movement, though firmly held by the prominent cliques interested in the Western Roads. As compared with last night, the fluctuations of the day are unimportant. The Southern State Bonds were in the main steady, with a fair business doing in Tennessees and North Carolinas.

Late in the day there was increased excitement in the Public Funds of the United States, and the 5-20s of 1862 were quoted at 116½, and those of the new of 1867 at 111⅞@112 ₱ cent.

The Gold Customs to-day were $627,000; yesterday, $915,000, and on Tuesday, $846,000—making $2,388,000 for the three business days of the week—Monday, Feb. 22, being a Holiday.

The general quotations of the day after the late Boards broke up, were as follows, in comparison with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅞	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	116½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111⅞
American Gold Coin	132⅞	132½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅛	65⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	57⅛	57
Missouri Bonds	87⅜	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅛	63⅛
New-York Central	164⅛	164⅛
Reading Railway	92⅛	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅛	127
Northwest Common	82⅝	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	91⅛	91
Michigan Southern	97⅛	97
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	123⅞	122⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅝	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	100⅝	101⅝
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	78⅛
St. Paul Common	65⅞	66⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	66⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	105½	105½
Ohio and Mississippi	34	34⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	113⅞	5-20 coup. '65, n. is	111⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	116⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	116
5-20 coup., 1864	112⅛	10-40 reg	108⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	112	10-40 coup	110¼
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅜	6s Currency	101⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y.Coupon B'y Loan	109	Indiana 5 ₱c	98
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102	Virginia 6s, ex cou	57
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102	Virginia 6s, new bds	61⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	92
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102	North Carolina 6s	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds	60
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Mis'ri 6s,H.& S.Jo Iss	87⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	68⅜
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100	Louisiana 8s,levee bds	88
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60	100	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62	100	California 7s,large bs	125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100	Connecticut 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100	Alabama 5s	64⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100	Alabama 8s	93
Ill. 6 ₱ c. War Loan	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Hanover	109
Merchants'	125	Irving	110
Mechanics'	131	Metropolitan	140
Phenix	106⅛	Nassau	105
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	130
National	110	Continental	99
Merchants' Exchan'e	117	St. Nicholas	112
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	111
State of New-York	115	Park	157
Commerce	120	Manuf's and Merch's	100
American Exchange	115½	Central National	109⅛
Chatham	150	Fourth National	103
Bank of the Republic	117	Ninth National	111
Bank of N. America	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	103
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt West'n 2d M., '93	78⅞
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100½	Gal. & Chi. extended	95
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76	110	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 1st M., extended	101	Chi., R. I. & P.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	101	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅞
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69—'72	118	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Mich C. b. 1st M 8s,'82	118	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Mich. S. & N. I. 2d M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
P. H. 7s, guar. by M. C.	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	117½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Ohio & Missis. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Peninsula R. R. bds	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. inc	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7.3.10	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	92⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Lack. & Western bds	94	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	84⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92		

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,962,946; total payments, $993,205; balance, $92,191,548. The receipts include for Customs, $627,000; for Gold Notes, $64,000.

The following is the full text of the important Bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday in regard to the Public Credit and the authorization of special Gold contracts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; provided, however, that before any of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall mature or be paid before maturity, the obligations not bearing interest, known as United States notes, shall be made convertible into coin at the option of the owner.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which is carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof, at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms; and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE, FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x60	$19,100
Broadway, Nos. 112 and 114, 37.8x94	nom.
Broadway, s. e. cor. Fulton, 4.11x160.2x5.9x160.2, ½ part	5,625
Charles-st., n.s., 222.1 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 20x94.9	17,000
Chrystie-st., e. s., No. 50, 25x100	33,000
Croton-st., s. s., 139.5 ft. w. of 10th-av., 86.7x25	200
Forsyth-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 24.11x100	9,500
Hudson-st., n. w. corner of Duane-st., 79x49.6	nom.
Staple-st., n. e. corner of Duane-st., 24.9x78.3	nom.
Hubert-st., n. s., 109 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 28.6x76x37.6x177x68	nom.
Ludlow-st., No. 24, 25x86	26,125
Ludlow-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of ——st., 25x87.6	1,600
Market-st., e. s., lot No. 455, Rutger's estate, 25x87.7	15,000
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100	28,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	25,750
Walker-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of West Broadway, 20x106	22,400
8th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x73.2	21,000
Hudson-st., s. w. corner Jay, 101x99	nom.
23d-st., s. s., 135.11 ft. s. of 2d-av., 35.6x½ block	40,000
23d-st., No. 306, East, 17.10x100	8,000
24th-st., s. s., 425.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	12,000
29th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 98.9x15.3x25x26.7x85x50	nom.
35th-st., n. s., 537.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.3x98.9	nom.
35th-st., n. s., 537.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 23.3x98.9	7,500
36th-st., s. s., 522 ft. e. of 8th-av., 98.9x104	13,000
40th-st., s. s., lot No. 171, tin case No. 65, 25x98.9	2,400
50th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100	11,583
52d-st., n. s., 208.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., 27.6x100.5	18,800
53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	30,000
54th-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	24,000
57th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x200.10	35,000
58th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	18,500
58th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	7,350
61st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5	8,000
62d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x150	7,000
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2 } 9th-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x100 }	9,000
77th-st., s. s., 270.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 4.9x204.4x13.5	2,600
84th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x125	51,000
115th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x82.3	2,000
117th-st., s. s., 293 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x100	6,000
120th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.8	2,050
122d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	2,400
124th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x200	25,000
130th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	30,000
144th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 99.11x100	6,000
147th-st., s.s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 425x—, irregular	62,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 109th-st., 200x150	22,000
2d-av., e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 82d-st., 51x100	9,500
3d-av., e. s., 21.5 ft. s. of 124th-st., 20x80	9,500
4th-av., n. w. cor. of 112th-st., 280x100.10	24,000
4th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 84th-st., 75x25	6,800
5th-av., s. e. cor. of 117th-st., 110x25.2	4,300
9th-av., e. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 76th-st., 25.6x125x102.2x25x76.8x100	nom.
9th-av., e. s., 79.1 ft. s. of 42d-st., 19.8x65	10,000
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 125x100	10,500
10th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st-st., 100x125	nom.
10th-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 84th-st., 51x100	5,500

Leases Recorded.

Amity-place, Nos. 14 and 16, part of house, 5 years, per year	$1,200
Bowery, No. 185, part of house, 2 years, per year	1,400
Broadway, No. 648, basement, &c., 5 years, per year	725
Broadway, s. w. corner of 21st-st., 48.2x96.6, 5 years, per year	21,000
Canal-st., No. 28, store, 3 years, per year	750
Canal-st., No. 208, and } Lispenard-st., No. 55, } store, 3 years, per year	2,700
Market-st., Nos. 59 and 61, 5 years, per year	1,900
Ridge-st., No. 115, store, &c., 3 years, per year	312
White-st., No. 38, first floor, &c., 3½ years, per year	3,500
2d-st., No. 184, store, &c., 5 years, per year	336
5th-st., No. 319, store, &c., 6 years, per year	480
5th-st., No. 417, E., store, &c., 3 years, per year	336
31st-st., Nos. 413 and 415, E., 5 years, per year	1,200
55th-st., s. s., 275.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.10x100.5, 6½ years, per year	66
2d-av., No. 1,038, first floor, &c., 5 years, per yr.	600
10th-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st., 25x100, 5½ yrs., per yr.	250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. e. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Furman-st., 100x35.10x15.1x94.9x50	$1,200
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 160 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100	3,300
Cumberland-st., w.s., 459.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.6x120, (b. and s.)	7,000
Cumberland-st., w.s., 459.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.6x120, resold	7,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x75	1,350
Jackson-st. and Bushwick-av., s. w. corner, 115x25x105x26.11	2,000
Kent-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,200
Lefferts-st., s. s., 265.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 15x119	1,600
Lefferts-st., s. s., 50.7 ft. w. of Grand-av., 161x138	20,000
Marion-st. and Howard-av., n. w. cor., 100x100	1,700
Marion-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	1,075
McDougal-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 50x100, (March, 1856)	300
McDougal-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 50x100, (February, 1869)	750
Meserole-st., s. s., lot No. 385, Williamsburg, 25x100	4,650
Monroe-st., n. s., 150 ft. w of Throop-av., 50x100	2,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 312.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	7,000
Sackett-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100	6,000
Smith-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stagg-st., 25x100	2,050
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100	1,400
Wolcott-st., s. w. s., 153.4 ft. s. e. of Richards-st., 19.4x100	nom.
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 82.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100, (June, 1867)	28,000
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of 4th-av., 80x56.9, (February, 1867)	1,560
8th-st., s. s., 119.6 ft. s. of 4th-av., 17.9x80, (October, 1867)	3,200
12th-st., s. w. s., lot No. 291, R. Berry's farm, Gowanus	1,590
40th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.2, (November, 1868)	250
Clermont-av., e. s., 145 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100	13,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 348 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x200	19,000
East New-York and Brooklyn avs., s. e. corner, 96.7x200	3,000
East New-York and Hudson avs., s. w. corner, 94.6x200	3,000
Evergreen-av. and Conselyea-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	550
Fulton-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x100	1,250
Fulton-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Buffalo-av., 25x100	1,250
Graham-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 25x100	1,600
Nassau-av. and Leonard-st., s. w. corner, 40x75	2,350
Schenck-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Pacific-av., 25x100	1,200
Sigel-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100	500
Lot No. 7,725, Ewen map, Williamsburg	6,600
Plot at Flatbush, adjoining Wortman's, Durgeay's and Van Wicklen's, 14 acres	4,200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

West 6th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 17, 36, block No. 30, lease 5 years, per year	$140

Flushing.

Salt meadow, adjoining Lawrence's and Carter's, 6 acres	$138

Newtown.

Williamsburg and Jamaica road and Fresh Pond road, s. w. corner, 44.6x155	$2,050
Road from Train's Meadow road to Jackson Mill road, s. s., 280 ft. e. of Train's Meadow road, 3 acres	1,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Furnace Wood road, late S. P. Halstead's property, 3 95-100 acres	$3,950

East Chester.

4th-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 4th-st., 105x200	$7,000

Morrisania.

Railroad-av. and 4th-st., easterly corner, 95x294	$18,000
Schuyler-st., s. s., lot No. 445, Melrose South, 25x100	1,850
Fordham-av., w. s., part lot No. 58, Morrisania, 28x111	1,000
3d-st., n. s., adjoining P. Cuddy's, 25x132	1,000
East 7th-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Broadway, 100x125	2,750

Rye.

Bond-st., s. s., adjoining D. Lynch's, 123x160	$300

West Farms.

Lafayette-av. and Warren-st., s. e. corner, 83x127	$400
Lafayette-av., e. s., lot No. 24, Mount Hope, 115x125	400
Union-av., e. s., [illegible]	[illegible]

Yonkers.

Tuckahoe road, late J. Taylor's prop., 3 acres	$5,000
Wells-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Warburton-av., 25x100 } School-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of School lot, 50x100 }	4,500
Grinnell-st., lots Nos. 14 and 16, 50x112	1,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Clinton-av., s. s., and Brunswick-st., 31x208	$17,500
Columbia-st., s. e. s., indefinite locality, 27x100	5,500
Forest-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 50x100	1,225
Hanover-place, n. s., 238 ft. from Parkhurst-st., 25x100	1,250
Jefferson-st., w. s., indefinite, 15x49	1,000
Jefferson-st., w. s., indefinite, 15x49	2,000
Oliver and Sandford sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	3,000
Plane-st., e. s., no locality, 25x90	3,200
Richmond-st., e. s., 411 ft. from Orange-av., 25x112	700

Hudson City.

Cottage-place, w. of Bergen-av., lots Nos. 36 and 37, 50x110	$2,000
Summit-av., parts of lots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 10, plot 1, Bramhall's	450
Palisade-av., lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, block No. 2, North Waverley	1,500

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., lot No. 20, block No. 30, Coster's estate, 25x100	$4,000

Union.

Kossuth-st., s. s., lot No. 467, Hudson County Real Estate Company, 25x100	$300

Kearney.

Sandford-av. and Ocean-st., 4 lots, Ogden farm	$220

Bayonne.

Bergen Point Railroad, Maxwell's property, 100x200	$5,000
Bergen Point Railroad, e. s., J. Ward's property, 50x200	3,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	48	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	500	Malt, bushels	520
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	400
Cornmeal, bags	1,700	Cut Meats, pkgs	343
Wheat, bushels	43,358	Lard, pkgs	86
Corn, bushels	7,903	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,093
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	116
Oats, bushels	625	Petroleum, bbls	3,525

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good request and buoyant in price, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Sales 4,900 bags.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, at lower and very irregular prices. Sales 849 bales, including 367 bales to spinners, 258 bales to speculators, 175 bales to shippers, and 49 bales in transit. Also, 300 bales Low Middling, for March delivery, at 28¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	26¾	26¾@⅞	26⅞@¾	26¾@27
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾@⅞	27½@¾	27¾@28
Low Middling	28¾	28¾@⅞	28½@¾	28¾@29
Middling	29¾	29¾@⅞	29½@¾	29¾@30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	18,801
Receipts last week	21,518
Receipts preceding week	25,128
Receipts since Jan. 1	177,522
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	972,899
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	44,002
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	232,921
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	90,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,565,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,537,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	784,000
Exports same time last year	903,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,737
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	400,000
Estimated stock same time last year	355,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and good demand at our quotations, including Jersey, Extra brands, 24c.@25c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@24½c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.; Western, by express, 23c.@24c.; Canada, 23c.@24c.; Limed, 10c.@18c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are slow, buyers purchasing for daily use only in anticipation of lower prices. We quote: Apples, Common, $2 50@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4 25@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $3 50@$4; Cranberries, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are firm, with a light supply on the market. Unpeeled Peaches are steady and in light stock. Peeled are quiet. We quote: New Apples, State, 12½c.@13½c.; New Apples, Western, 12c.@12½c.; New Apples, Southern, 9c.@11c.; New Peaches, Prime, 27c.@29c.; Peaches, Good, 21c.@25c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, 12¾c.@13½c.; Blackberries, 22c.@23c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c.; Cherries, Pitted, 40c.@42c.; Plums, 27c.@29c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand at a further slight reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 6,850 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 30@$6 75; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@11 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 50@12 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 340 bbls. at $6 40@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$13 35 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in slack demand at $6@$8, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8@$10 25 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 425 sacks. Rye Flour is in request at $5 25@$7 25 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 330 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quite dull at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and purchased at lower prices. The demand has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels, including Fair No. 2 to Choice No. 1 White Michigan, at $1 82@$2 10; Amber Michigan at $1 80; No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 63, in store and delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 53@$1 56, in store and delivered; No. 1 and 2 Spring, mixed, at $1 58@$1 60; No. 3 Spring at $1 46@$1 47, and White California, part at $1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at 89c.@91c. for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 02 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 84c.@98c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye rules dull at about $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Barley is more active and firmer; 45,000 bushels were reported sold at $2 15@$2 18 for Canada West; $2 17 for Hungarian; $2 35 for English, and $2 35@$2 40 for German, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in demand but unsettled; sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels Western at 73½c.@73¾c., in store, and 75c.@75½c. afloat, ₱ bushel. Beans have been more sought after. Peas inactive. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 40@$3 50; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4@$4 10; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 10@$3 25; Peas, Canada, free, $1 60 ₱ bushel. Peas, Southern Black Eye, ₱ bag, $3 25@$3 40.

HAY—North River bale continues in limited request at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 85c.@$1 20 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@80c.; Cuba at 37c.@65c.; English Island at 56c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@92c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet, since our last, for most articles, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$4; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been rather more sought after at 21c.@21¼c. for Crude in bulk; 25½c.@26c. for Crude in bbls., and 34½c.@37½c. for Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are slow of sale at lower rates. We quote: Monitor, $1 50; Buckeye, $1 50@$1 75; Peach Blows, $2 50@$2 75; Prince Alberts, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2 75@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6 50. Onions, Red, $5@$7 50; Onions, Yellow, $5@$8; Marrow Squash, $5@$6; Russia Turnips, $1 75@$2 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is dull and with considerable stock of frozen on the market, prices are lower. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 18c.@24c.; Chickens, 15c.@19c. ₱ lb.; Partridge, $1@$1 50; Grouse, $1@$1 15; Ducks, red heads, 88c.@$1; Ducks, canvas backs, $1 50@$1 75 ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened tamely at easier prices, but closed pretty briskly and more firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$32, chiefly at $31 75 for New Mess; $31@$31 25 for Old Mess, $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are slow of sale at 12½c.@13c. for Western, 13c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at drooping prices; sales equal to 145 packages, at 17½c.@18c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13¼c.@14c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at irregular prices; sales, 80 bxs. Cumberlands, in small lots, at 15¼c.@15c. for choice, ₱ lb. Lard has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@19½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@18⅞c. for City and 19c.@19½c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also reported of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' and buyers' options, February, March and April delivery, at 19c.@19¼c., chiefly sellers' options, at 19c.@19¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is very quiet at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 130 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more request, including New Prime Mess at $26@$30; India Mess at $30@$33 ₱ tierce; sales 375 tierces. Beef Hams are more active at $27@$34 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 7,780 packages, which shows a continued falling off, and illustrates to our country friends the correctness of our position in endeavoring to break down the powerful speculative Bear movement, which was based on false reports of heavy stocks held in the country. The market has been quite excited during the week, many dealers rushing to the opposite extreme in high prices, which, if consummated, would have the effect of checking consumption and trade, and of causing a moderate stock to be an overplus. Butter will not be plenty until new crop arrives, nor will it be scarce enough to sustain exorbitant prices. Our quotations will cover actual transactions.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	47@50
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	44@46
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42@45
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42@44
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40@42
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	44@46
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	40@42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	40@43
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	38@40
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	20@33

The total receipts of cheese for the week ending this day, are 2,331 boxes. We have only to note a continued and steady absorption of stock for all trades at full prices. The market continues to harden, and a further diminution of quantity must advance prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	21 @22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	19 @20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	20 @22
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	18 @19
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

SUGARS—The reduced supplies available and the advanced prices claimed by holders have had the effect of checking operations, and the market, which closed up briskly yesterday, has been comparatively quiet to-day; sales have been reported since our last of 430 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13¼c.@14¾c., and 2,650 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively request at 16¾c.@20¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been about steady; sales have been reported of 160,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅜c.; also, 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been sold to the extent of 180 bbls., in lots, at 94½c.@96c., chiefly at 95c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 700 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ₱ bbl. For Bristol, 3,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; has no objections to go to the country; has five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant women, one as good cook anp baker, the other as competent waitress and chambermaid; understand their business fully; have good references. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for number cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed, City and country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper, by a widow, of middle age, for a party of gentlemen or family; is competent in every respect to take entire charge of any household; best of reference from employers. Address Mrs. BEEHU, Williamsburg Post Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES REQUIRING ANY description of sewing, can have it done on reasonable terms; ladies' and children's dresses made in the neatest and quickest manner; has no objection to go into families by the day or week. Address, for all the week, a note to No. 288 7th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of English cooking; is a first-class baker; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 148 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a few engagements by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing and cutting, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. YEMES, No. 423 West 41st-st., Room No. 26.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; can cut and make children's clothes, altering and repairing; terms moderate. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 149 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City references; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room No. 4; good recommendations if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as seamstress and dressmaker; can sew neatly by hand and on Grover & Baker's machine; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 342 West 18th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPer by a middle-aged woman, or to nurse an invalid; understands milk and butter, and is a good plain cook. Call at No. 32 Madison-st. Has first-class City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A ENGLISH Protestant young girl for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing or general housework, by a competent girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook; obliging and respectful; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; would assist with the washing, ironing or waiting; good reference. Call at No. 405 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good baker, cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Inquire at No. 211 West 26th-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook and family baker and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a number of years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will go to any part of the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD SEAMstress; understands making ladies' dresses and cutting and fitting children's clothes; no objection to take care of children; country or City; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman for chamberwork and washing or housework of a small family; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as a thorough cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastries and baking; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has excellent City references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; good reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A LONG time in New-York, a situation in a private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 73 Charlton-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-class cook in a private family; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or the care of children and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 8 West 19th-st., present employment.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, well accomplished in all its branches, a few more engagements by the day. Apply at No. 204 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 205 1st-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishwoman as first-class cook; excellent baker; no washing done; reference A1. No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid in a Protestant family. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 25 Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good references; no objection to the country. No. 159 West 19th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress, a situation in a private family. Call or address No. 206 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class cook; best City references. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL family to do housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS. Apply, for two days, at No. 40 West 35th-st., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 133 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS COLored servants will be immediately supplied at SIMMS' Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as flower and vegetable gardener; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Address O. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man, (German;) understands his business. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man; one that thoroughly understands his business in green-houses, graperies, the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees and vegetables; long experience in the business; one who is not afraid of work; satisfactory reference can be given. Address P. H., Bergen Point Post Office, Hudson Co., N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young man; he understands his business, and those who require a skillful gardener will find him a desirable man; his wife would go as plain cook or laundress; they are of unquestionable character and ability; will be unemployed by the 15th of March. Address FLORIST, Morrisania, Westchester Co., N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man, who thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, vegetables, and the keeping of a gentleman's place in first-class order; testimonials undeniable and satisfactory. Address D. H. W., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man with a small family; understands flower and vegetable garden; has good reference from his last place of upward of four years; late employer can be seen. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman, without incumbrance; perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, (hot and cold,) flower and kitchen garden, having 22 years' experience; unexceptionable character. Address J. W. S., seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical gardener, married, no family; understands green-houses, forcing peaches, grapes and all other garden business. Address L. Z., No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., New-York. Can show good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; nine years' experience; best City reference. Address P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly well, and is a good driver if required; has two years' reference by his last employer. Address J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk, if required; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as coachman, in the City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful around the house; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German, with small family, as gardener and florist; understands his business in all its branches; best of City references. Address M. S., at seed store No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; is a steady and careful driver, and a competent groom; has the best City reference, four years, from last employer. Address G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND YOUNG man, a situation as assistant bartender; City reference from last employer. Address W. E. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address at No. 26 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, (German, married, without children.) Address H. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—AN AMERICAN, married, wishes a situation as gardener; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; raised from farm up; best of reference. Address H. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 839 New-York Post Office.

PRINTERS.—COPIES OF THE NEW SCALE of prices, adopted by the employers, (in many respects more liberal than the "Union" scale,) can be obtained at No. 174 Fulton-st. Good compositors (not members of any combination) may hear of good situations by applying to JOHN F. BALDWIN, as above.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITERman, one who can give satisfactory reference as to character, ability and willingness to work. May address, stating references and wages expected, for two days, Box No. 587 Post Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY for a life insurance company; applicant must be of good character and business capacity, and able to take $5,000 stock. Address, with particulars, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK IN A SMALL private family; must assist in washing, and bring unexceptionable reference. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, to-day, at No. 35 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE; MUST be obliging, and have the best of City reference. Apply between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 243 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 223 West 4th-st., corner of West 10th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM MAN, single; he must understand farming in all its branches. Address W. B., Garrison's, Hudson River.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; good reference required. Apply at No. 10 West 32d-st.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents wanted. Address COMPANY, Box No. 694 New-York Post Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE COUTURIERE SACHANT LES modes desire se placer au mois. No. 436 2d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, }
HENRY C. PLACE, } Executors.
n13-law6mF*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL, }
SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENAMELED WATCH, ROGERS & Co., makers, Geneva, going from 3d-av., 28th-st., through Madison-av. Park; a reward will be paid. Call on F. M. HILL, No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 20, or F. M. HILL, No. 208 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

INCAPACITY, PHYSICAL OR MENTAL.—Loss of energy, debility, prostration, either from premature age, anxiety, sickness, excesses or constitutional causes, permanently relieved by MORAND'S ELIXIR CORDIAL. The old made young—the weak made vigorous; exhilarating to mind and body, and most delicious to the palate. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, No. 129 Liberty-st., near Greenwich.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

UNFORTUNATES FROM WHATEVER cause produced should consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 8 Amity-place. Immediate relief certain.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the disease may be. Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 50 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Lagrange and Mr. Brignoli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and POCAHONTAS. Leading character by Mr. John Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SAVAGE, ONE OF THE BOYS, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

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Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons Mr. FORTESCUE, in reply to a question whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian prisoners who had been released, stated that sufficient investigation had been made, as these cases were different from ordinary commutations of sentences. Mr. OTWAY stated that no authentic advices had been received by the Government as to the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention by the United States, or as to the naturalization protocol.

Mr. BRIGHT, in a speech at a banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, urged the necessity of adopting the system of Ocean Penny Postage.

In the Constituent Cortes of Spain, yesterday, the Ministers explained their action toward the religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuits' College was suppressed because its members were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government. The orders directing the Government to take charge of certain Church property were also explained. Marshal SERRANO, on rising, was received with cheers, and made a speech advising a conciliatory policy on the part of the minority, and, for himself, promising loyalty, patriotism and abnegation. The vote of thanks to the retiring Provisional Government, and authorizing Marshal SERRANO to form a new Ministry, was—for, 180; against, 62.

The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March.

CUBA.

Gen. PUERELLO is to take command of the regular army near Cienfuegos. Considerable excitement is aroused by the announcement that Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA is to take the place of Gen. DULCE as Captain-General. The steamer *Cricket*, which left Charleston on the 8th inst., not having arrived, is supposed to have landed supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the coast. The Cuban insurgents remain near Cienfuegos. The authorities are dispatching troops and supplies to endangered points. The Havana Press does not publish the appointment of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA as Captain-General.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to exempt manufacturers of certain kinds of machinery from revenue tax was taken up and passed. A bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company was reported. A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee to report any modifications in the rules that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and several amendments made after considerable debate, but the bill was not disposed of when the Senate took a recess until evening. In the evening session a number of bills and reports were considered, and the Senate at 9:20 adjourned.

In the House the clerk was directed to present to the Secretary of State the act to increase the duties on imported copper, with the usual certificate that the bill passed both Houses over the President's veto. The bill authorizing certain National Banks to change their names was passed. On motion of Mr. KELLEY the rules were suspended and the bill providing for the coinage of nickels, five-cent pieces and under, was taken up and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported from the Joint Committee and a lengthy discussion ensued, after which the report was disagreed to, yeas 45, nays 109. The House insisted on its bill and a new committee was asked for from the Senate. The Constitutional Amendment was taken up and the report from the Joint Committee of Conference was adopted, yeas 143, nays 45. The bill increasing the salaries of clerks, with several amendments, was then passed. In the evening session the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and several amendments were made to it. A resolution was passed donating condemned cannon and muskets to the McPherson Monumental Association, and the House, at 10:10, adjourned.

GENERAL.

The trial of young CLEVELAND, for the murder of his companion named GEORGE, is now in progress at Bangor, Me. On Monday CLEVELAND was examined for the purpose of permitting him to account for his possession of the watch and other property belonging to the murdered man. He alleged that he sold to GEORGE the house in which the two were living on the night of the murder, and took the articles in payment. He contradicted himself on several material points during his cross-examination, and also contradicted the testimony given in his behalf by his parents and sister.

Upward of three hundred talesmen have been summoned for the trial, in Richmond, of JAMES GRANT for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD and out of that number but two have been selected as competent jurors.

On Friday last a box containing a number of registered letters was lost from the mail car near Schenectady, and was found by two boys, who kept possession of it in the hope of obtaining a reward. A detective, however, got track of the box, and the boys were forced to surrender it.

The British and American Joint Commission which has been sitting for some years past on the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies against the United States, is in session again in Washington. ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON is the Commissioner on the part of the United States, JOHN ROSE is the British Commissioner, and BENJAMIN S. CURTIS is the umpire. CALEB CUSHING is counsel for the United States.

The locomotive tender, the express cars, baggage cars, and a Pullman sleeping car, in an express train on the Niagara Falls Railroad, were thrown from the track near Gates Station, on Tuesday, by a broken rail. The express and baggage cars rolled into the ditch, and the sleeping car was thrown across the track. Several persons were seriously injured.

A dispatch from Gen. GEO. A. FORSYTH, who was so seriously wounded in an Indian fight last Fall, announces that he had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from Fort Wallace. His general health was good and his wounds were improving slowly.

The will of the late JONATHAN BUN, of Chicago, bequeaths $800,000 to local charities, and $50,000 to his relatives.

In Huntsville, Ala., last week, a collision occurred between citizens and about twenty soldiers, resulting in the killing and wounding of three or four of the soldiers, who are said to have been drunk. They attacked a hotel at night, demanding whisky, which was refused, when they commenced to break in the doors and windows. A number of citizens at once collected, and a fight ensued, resulting as stated.

MOOREHEAD & CO., produce commission merchants of Philadelphia have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

ALLEN WRIGHT, Governor of the Chocktaw nation, together with two or three officers of his staff, are reported to have had an interview with President JOHNSON on Wednesday, relative to the hostile Indians. It is said that Gov. WRIGHT proposed that for the sum of eight or ten millions of dollars per annum the civilized tribes would undertake to open farms, on which they would support and educate the lawless Indians, and soon prepare them for American citizenship, and guarantee perpetual peace.

DAVID T. VALENTINE, "Uncle David," as he was familiarly styled, for more than thirty years Clerk of the New-York Common Council, died at his residence in East Twenty-fifth-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was in the 68th year of his age. *Valentine's Manual*, which he published annually, is well known to every New-Yorker. His obsequies will take place on Sunday next.

DONALDE MIGALDO, the convicted murderer, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday night, just before his departure for Sing Sing Prison, by cutting his throat with a piece of window glass. At latest accounts he was lying in a very precarious condition at Sing Sing.

The printers' strike shows no signs, as yet, of closing. A committee from the Printer's Union met yesterday the Printing Committees of the two Boards of Aldermen, with reference to the employment by the Boards, as City printers, of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, who had refused to concede the scale demanded by the journeymen. The case is to be laid before the Aldermanic Boards at their next meeting.

The clothing cutters' strike closed yesterday, all the employers in whose shops strikes had taken place having conceded the scale of $24 a week set by the Union.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday commenced the investigation of another revenue fraud in the cigar business, alleged to have been committed by JACOB FROUD. FROUD is said to have been connected with LICHTENHEIM in other fraudulent transactions.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, asking for permission for an agent of the Society to be present at the inspection of public vehicles. It was referred. A large number of resolutions making donations were passed.

Recorder HACKETT sentenced ten burglars yesterday to State Prison—one for ten years, one for seven years and six months, one for five years, and the others for three years and a half each.

The trial of several prominent Catholics in Auburn, for refusing to listen to the new appointee of Bishop MCQUADE, to the Church of the Holy Family, resulted in the jury's bringing in a verdict of not guilty after a few moments' consideration of the case.

At a meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, yesterday, a new officer of the Undergraduate Department was recommended to be appointed. His duties will be similar to those of the President of the College, and relieving the President of a great deal of responsibility.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution directing the Comptroller to stop the pay of certain pavement inspectors in the Croton Department, who are said to hold their positions without warrant of law. The Committee on Printing were requested to report on the offer of the Printers' Union to do the Corporation printing.

There was rather more activity in the Breadstuff line yesterday. Flour and Wheat were lower. Corn, Oats and Barley firmer. Provisions were more inquired for. Lard was dearer. Groceries were in good request. Cotton was very dull at reduced figures. The auction sales of Dry Goods were more numerous, and having been well attended, desirable offerings elicited a brisk competition and went off at generally satisfactory prices. Freights were quoted firmer, but were inactive.

Control of Public Patronage.

A Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal*, in speaking of the Tenure-of-Office bill, says:

> "The great body of the Republican Representatives, especially from the South and West, are anxious to get the law out of the way. They regard it as likely to make the distribution of positions more difficult —*al least as they desire to have them. Senators* whose influence can, perhaps, retain a man in office, even though he may be removed by the President, *are likely to obtain a larger amount of local power than most of the Representatives deem desirable.* The Southern Senators and Representatives are all favorable to the repeal. They need a complete revision there, and fear that *Northern Senators have got too many friendly 'carpet-baggers' from their own States, in office* within the insurrectionary States, to make it an easy matter for them (the Southern members proper) *to control the distribution of patronage*, without the Tenure-of-Office law being repealed."

We have no doubt that considerations of this sort have quite as much to do w the opinions of members of Congress on this subject, as any regard for the good of t public service. The whole science of politics seems resolved at present into the art of getting office,—of controlling appointments, and making political or pecuniary profit out of the public service. This is probably the tendency of things everywhere. There is no country, we presume, in which the control and distribution of patronage is not considered the chief end of government, both by those who are in power and by those who are struggling to get in.

But it is not very comforting to reflect that this selfish view of the matter, which inevitably degrades and corrupts every Government, should find its most rapid and marked development in this country, which is generally assumed to have the "best Government on the face of the earth,"—the only one, indeed, founded on correct principles, and certain to insure the highest well-being of all its citizens. Whatever point of corruption the old Governments of Europe may have reached, we presume there is little doubt that no Government ever existed anywhere, which became corrupt more rapidly, or achieved such eminence in that direction in so short a time, as in the United States. Possibly, this may be cured at some future period of our history, but we see no indications of the process as yet. Gen. GRANT has proclaimed his anxiety to inaugurate a reform, but the Senate has not yet decided whether to allow him to do so or not.

It is a little humiliating to find that for whatever we may get in this direction we shall be indebted to the selfish jealousies of members of the House of Representatives. They seem to consider the control over appointments which *they* have been trying to establish for some time past, menaced and likely to be overthrown by the Senate, if the Tenure-of-Office bill is maintained; and *this* consideration may induce them to favor permitting Gen. GRANT to undertake the reform and purification of the public service. We, certainly, are not disposed to question the *motives* of any good public action too closely; but we cannot help wishing our members of Congress could take somewhat more elevated views of the public interest, and of their own duties in the matter.

The True Mode of Preparing for Resumption.

Mr. SCHENCK does not exaggerate the difficulties in the way of immediate resumption, or the consequences that would follow the legislative promulgation of a date at which resumption shall begin. The former is simply impossible. Entered upon to-day, it would break down to-morrow, and the destruction of confidence would be disastrous and complete. Mr. SCHENCK remarked truly, that "a scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate." The interval preceding the designated time would be used by the moneyed class for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the industrial and debtor classes. Let it be understood that on a given day, not distant, greenbacks will be as good as gold, and from that moment the hoarding of greenbacks becomes profitable. The ability of the Government to say two or three years in advance that on a certain date it will be in a condition to pay gold for currency at par is questionable. The fulfillment of the promise is contingent upon so many conditions which neither Congress nor the Treasury can wholly control, that it cannot be relied upon with certainty. But whatever the ultimate result, the intermediate process would necessarily be harsh and distressing. Not only would gold be accumulated by the Treasury as its chief form of strength, but the currency would be withdrawn from the ordinary channels of production and trade, entailing upon the money market a stringency from which all interests but those of the usurer and speculator would seriously suffer.

Such being the tendencies of mere legislative resumption, the country has reason to be thankful that neither Mr. SHERMAN nor Mr. MORTON has prevailed upon Congress to undertake the experiment. Of the measures introduced by these Senators respectively, that of Mr. SHERMAN is infinitely the more objectionable. It would inflict upon us the pains of contraction and swell the volume of the debt for the furtherance of objects which, after all, might not be realized. Hence its enactment would be a calamity in comparison with which the continuance of the present state of the currency is an insignificant evil. Mr. MORTON'S bill, while better in many respects, perpetrates the blunder of fixing a date for resumption, and is therefore calculated to produce indirectly the mischief of contraction. What remains available, then, in the shape of legislation? Mr. MCCULLOCH'S prolonged and oft-renewed efforts are conclusive evidence as to the futility of artificial means of hastening a change for which the country is not even partially prepared. He tried contraction until suffering business protested against its continuance. He essayed the management of the gold premium by secret sales of gold, without bringing us a single fraction nearer the goal. Legislation can do no more. It can but aim at the appreciation of the currency by rendering it scarcer, or by forcing down the gold premium; neither of which is expedient.

The time will come when a Congressional declaration on the subject will not be productive of harm. To be safe or proper at any time, however, it must be the result of an altered condition of trade and finance—not a cause designed to produce the change. When the gradual restoration of confidence shall have withdrawn life from gold gambling, and the natural growth of the country in wealth, population and industry shall have absorbed whatever excess of currency there now is over *bona fide* financial wants, we shall not be many degrees removed from resumption. It will then be possible, if the Treasury and the banks be meanwhile compelled to do their duty. That stage reached, a formal enactment will be in order. It will be so because in the circumstances stated a Congressional declaration will amount to no more than a recognition of existing facts, as distinguished from the attempt to perform the impossible proposed by Mr. SHERMAN, and in a milder manner by Mr. MORTON.

And yet, though Congress may not hope to legislate back specie payments on any direct and specific plan, it wields a power by which resumption may be accelerated. Only let us have what Mr. SCHENCK describes as "an economical and sagacious administration of our financial affairs," and the natural recuperative process already in operation throughout the country will be greatly strengthened. The financial prospect derives whatever of gloom it has in part from the want of faith in the fixedness of legislation, and the disposition both of Congress and the Treasury to resort to charlatanry under the pretence of promoting resumption; and in part also from the injuries inflicted upon industry and trade by unwise and oppressive taxation. Natural tendencies are repressed or perverted. Burdens are imposed which a vigilant economy might lighten. Speculation is fostered by causes which a Secretary caring more for general interests than theories or favorite devices would extinguish. All these sources of embarrassment Congress may, if it choose, bring under wholesome regulation before the close of the session. The Supreme Court has opened the road to healthy business by legalizing, in effect, gold contracts. Wall-street gambling has received a check from the measure forbidding the locking up of currency, and it will be still further baffled when the Senate finds time to pass the House bills forbidding secret sales of gold by the Treasury and regulating the certification of checks by the banks. Another measure of importance which the Senate persistently neglects is one forbidding the increase of the gold-bearing debt. This, in conjunction with Mr. SCHENCK'S declaratory resolution in regard to the maintenance inviolate of the National obligations, would go far toward strengthening our credit abroad. And this action is all possible without touching the conflicting views which come into prominence when the direct enactment of resumption is mentioned.

If to these simple financial measures be added the consistent economy which shall at once purify and cheapen the Government and facilitate large reductions in the amount of taxation, Congress will do nearly all that is possible or desirable, by way of restoring specie payments.

Bullying Gen. Grant About His Cabinet.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Among the numerous callers at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters this morning was A. K. MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania. Mr. MCCLURE asked Gen. GRANT directly if he would not appoint Gov. CURTIN to a place in the Cabinet. The General replied that it would be impossible for him to do so. MCCLURE then said that in that case he felt compelled to say that *to give satisfaction in Pennsylvania, the appointment must be given to some man who had been prominently identified with the Republican Party, and an active politician.* To illustrate what he meant, he said it must be *no such man* as GEORGE H. STUART, BORIE SMITH or WEST.

Gen. GRANT instantly replied that he could not see what objection any loyal man could have to such a man as GEORGE H. STUART, who had done so much for the country and was so widely known. He added: "I would not have you understand that Mr. STUART is the man selected." MCCLURE then made some remark about the prospect that if such an appointment were to be made, *the Republican Party would be defeated in the Pennsylvania election for Governor next Fall.* To this GRANT replied: "I am not myself the representative of any political party, although a political party elected me." Mr. MCCLURE said he hoped GRANT would some time introduce him to STUART, for though he (MCCLURE) had been in political life in Pennsylvania a dozen years, he did not know him. The interview has been much talked of about the Capitol to-day.

This is a specimen of the sort of "boring" and bullying that Gen. GRANT could safely count upon from the moment he should open the door for "consultations" concerning his Cabinet. Mr. MCCLURE is a somewhat famous politician in Pennsylvania, and is, in his way, very active and effective. But it probably never entered his head that politics mean anything else than wire-pulling and scheming for party victories and the control of public patronage; and it is very clear that he considered it Gen. GRANT'S duty to consult no higher interests and to think of nothing else, in making up his Cabinet. We trust he was satisfied with the result of his interview. There are plenty of "leading politicians" from every State in the Union, who would gladly give Gen. GRANT similar advice and assurances concerning every man he may appoint, to any place within his gift, if he would only give them the opportunity.

It is very clear that he has nothing to gain but endless annoyance and vexation, by "consulting" leading politicians in regard to his appointments. He must act up to the letter and spirit of his reply to the announcement of his election to the Presidency, and act on his own responsibility and judgment, or else "surrender unconditionally" to the party interests and influences that claim the right to control him.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

The cable took pains yesterday to send us from Copenhagen the following dispatch:

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24.—Gen. RAASLOEFF, Minister of War, and formerly Ambassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

Considering that Gen. RAASLOEFF has been in this country for the last two months, trying to get our Government to fulfill the treaty already made for the purchase of St. Thomas, it seems somewhat superfluous to send us this news from Denmark. Nor is Gen. RAASLOEFF likely to favor the sale of any more of the West India Islands to the United States until he sees a prospect of getting pay for the *one* island already sold.

Those who are familiar with the negotiations which led to the purchase of St. Thomas, do not need to be informed that it was not originally the wish of Denmark to make the sale, but that Gen. RAASLOEFF, then Danish Minister at Washington, was led to entertain the proposal, and finally to negotiate the sale, mainly by the pertinacity and earnestness of Mr. SEWARD; and that the assent of the Danish Parliament was secured mainly by the assiduous personal efforts of Gen. RAASLOEFF, who went home for that purpose, and by the very positive assurances which he gave of the entire good faith with which the United States Government would fulfill the obligations of the treaty. Having resided for some years in this country, and having acquired marked influence at Washington by his unflinching support of the Union cause during our war, RAASLOEFF was supposed by his countrymen to be the best possible authority as to the sentiments, and probably action, of the Government of the United States.

But he now finds the Senate disposed to repudiate the arrangement made with him in this matter,—partly from a rabid unwillingness to confirm *any* action of Mr. SEWARD, partly from a determination to show to the world that the "*Senate is the Government*" of the United States, and partly from an objection to the price stipulated to be paid. By rejecting the treaty, Gen. RAASLOEFF of course is discredited at home,—and will be compelled to give place, in the Cabinet, to other persons who have not destroyed their prestige and their usefulness, by being friendly to the United States and having faith in our Government.

We do not think Gen. R. is at all likely to undertake the sale to us of any more of the Danish West India Islands until we complete the stipulated purchase of St. Thomas.

The Senate and the Army.

As soon, of course, as the Senate received the Army Appropriation bill, it began to play at cross-purposes with the House. We do not say this in a disparaging way, because it is clear that the Senate's views on this subject are in many respects wiser than those of the House, and its amendments, numerous as they are, generally sound. The Butler amendment, which actually scraped through the Committee of the Whole, and was not very badly defeated in the House, would never have had a ghost of a chance in the Senate; indeed it could hardly have got a dozen votes.

We are hardly surprised, therefore, to find the Senate not content even with the Blaine amendment, which was a sort of cross between Gen. BUTLER'S and Gen. GARFIELD'S, and re-amending it back toward the latter's proposition, while raising the appropriation toward the original figure demanded by the Committee.

The House Committee asked for $43,000,000, the increase of nearly $10,000,000 over last year being justified on the ground of the Indian war. The House slashed right and left, thick and thin, and got the appropriation down about $9,000,000, or within less than a million of what it was last year. The first act of the Senate was to put back the Quartermaster appropriations from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the transportation from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000; and next, in evidence, as it were, of impartiality, it cut down a couple of items—expenses connected with recruiting and discharging—by $400,000. The balance, say four-and-a-half millions, makes just half of the House amendment, and is an equable division between the appropriations asked of the House and awarded by it.

As to the Blaine amendment, the Senate has changed it all the way through—and yet, so to speak, by amendments mainly in *degree* rather than *kind*. That is to say, it proposes that the army shall be reduced to 35 instead of 30 regiments, that consolidation of regiments shall be discretionary instead of compulsory, and, on the other hand, it proposes a reduction in bands and Brigadier-Generals,—in the former by discharging fourteen bands, and in the latter by fixing the maximum number at eight Brigadiers instead of ten.

We see no reason why a compromise may not be effected between the Senate and House in this matter. The basis of the reduction is now admitted to be the principle of absorption.

The Excise Law.

The Excise law, which in times past has been so obnoxious to the liquor sellers, and especially to the Germans, is now, practically, a dead letter on the statute-book,—at least in many of its features. It is notorious that nearly every large drinking-saloon in the City habitually violates that provision of the law which requires a closing of the doors at midnight. This certainly is within the knowledge of the Police, who, however, shut their eyes to the fact. At any rate, we have observed for some time past that few arrests have been made for infractions of the statute, and that the trials before the Excise Board have been "growing small by degrees and beautifully less" for many weeks.

There is no doubt whatever that the law *can* be enforced, or that when enforced it contributes largely to the peace and good order of the community. But when the Police *will not* make arrests, and when our prominent City officials openly proclaim their determination not to try offences charged under its provisions, its continued existence on the statute book is simply a mockery of justice, and a monument of the inefficiency of our form of government. Meantime there is a very suspicious willingness on the part of the opponents of the law to concede certain features of it which have hitherto been held most obnoxious, *provided* they can get control of the Police, and regulate its action in the matter.

American Interests and Rights in Cuba.

It is a pity that our Minister to Spain, instead of spending his time in trying to get his salary raised, in trying to hold on to his place, and in keeping up a personal quarrel with the Secretary of Legation, had not employed his energies in negotiating a treaty with the Madrid Government, recognizing the rights of American citizens in Spanish territory, similar to the treaties which Mr. BANCROFT has negotiated with Prussia and other German States, and which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has negotiated with the Government of England. More than a year ago we advised Mr. HALE to take up this matter, but he had "other fish to fry;" and, as a consequence, during the revolutionary disturbances in Spain and Cuba, American citizens have been threatened with troubles which would have been altogether avoided had a proper treaty been negotiated. Now, we hear from Havana that a Spanish organ there demands the enforcement of the Spanish law which makes foreigners who have resided five years in Cuba subjects of Spain, and it calls upon them to submit to this condition, or leave the island. There are several thousand American citizens in Cuba, many of whom have been resident and in business there for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years; and it is doubtless chiefly in regard to them that the enforcement of the old Spanish law is demanded. We don't suppose that the Spanish authorities will attempt to enforce such a law under present circumstances, and compel American citizens to submit to its terms; but they can unquestionably subject them to many inconveniences, difficulties and dangers, which would have been altogether avoided had our Minister at Madrid directed his activity toward the negotiating of a treaty recognizing the rights of American citizens throughout the Spanish dominions,—such a treaty as those that have lately been concluded with half a dozen of the European Powers.

Cabinet Curiosity.

Feminine curiosity is nothing to Congressional curiosity. It is but a week to the 5th of March, and yet Congressmen consume in the flames of anxiety. Who is that "man from Pennsylvania?" and what his portfolio? and who gets the Treasury? and who *can be* the New-England man?

It is a Tantalus torture. The SCHOFIELD sop but whetted the thirst for knowledge; the Delano crumb sharpened the pangs of hunger. Like Oliver, Congressmen cry for "more," and the reporters, like a starved charity school, egg these Olivers on. Indeed, those batches of Congressmen who daily beset GRANT'S headquarters in search of knowledge under difficulties, three or four at a time—enough to keep each other's courage up, yet not enough to become a mob—must feel very much like deep-designing schoolboys.

Their little plot they arrange beforehand, and perhaps con their several parts, and a trio of the boldest go in, while the other "fellows" stay behind. The "conversation" haply beginning with the weather, the deluge, the price of corn, or what not, artfully comes round (of course Gen. GRANT cannot see the device, and is profoundly impressed with the sagacity of his visitors) to —in short, to the *Cabinet*. Gen. GRANT blurts out something unexpectedly direct or suggestive—whereupon the trio start, then look for their hats, then for the door, and clear the room in a trice. Instantly they are thronged by the people, beset by less audacious but admiring associates, dogged by reporters armed with book and pencil, and, next day, inspired by their success, another group repeats the pumping process, and in their turn they become the lions of the hour.

Patience, worthy pumps. Only the other day, the House, hearing that CALEB CUSHING had been seen to take the train from Washington with trunk packed and State papers in his wallet, called upon the Government to know if it had sent anybody *to Spain;* whereas, a week's patience brought news that Mr. CUSHING was at Bogota, not Madrid, and no more was ever heard of the resolution. So now, only a week's patience is required,—luckily but a week's, as the whole Pennsylvania delegation are daily besieging GRANT in batches of two or three, always "hoping," like Paul Pry, that they "don't intrude," but none the less resolved to find out the name of that mysterious "man from Pennsylvania."

MINOR TOPICS.

Swift as well as severe justice was yesterday administered in the Recorder's Court. Ten burglars were sentenced to terms of varying length—one to ten years, one to seven years, one to five years, and seven to three and a half years each. Of these ten criminals, eight were caught, indicted, tried, convicted, sentenced and incarcerated *in less than a week from the time they committed the crimes* for which they were punished. It is a prompt lesson of retributive justice that the criminals of this City are now getting from the Courts, and it is no wonder that they are getting panic-stricken in view of their prospects.

In other columns will be found an exceedingly interesting but hitherto unpublished chapter of the history of our late war. It is an abstract of Gen. LEE'S official report of the great Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, which culminated at Gettysburg in the decisive battle of the war. The document, which now sees the light for the first time, has had a curious and perilous history.

If Gen. GRANT intends to select a member of his Cabinet from the State of New-York, we hope he will not let out the fact till he is prepared to announce the name of the individual. The brains of the newspapers would be racked day and night with wild speculations as to who the individual was, and at least five hundred politicians would be made unhappy with the hopes and doubts excited in their souls through the lucubrations of the newspapers of the City and country. It was an admirable announcement that Gen. GRANT made when he said that no one should know anything about the composition of his Cabinet till the names were officially transmitted to the Senate.

The President continues to send in to the Senate daily nominations for military and civil offices, just as though the Senate were willing to take action upon any of them. He yesterday sent in the names of a large number of army officers for promotion.

Government securities were the feature of Wall-street dealings yesterday. Private dispatches were represented as having been received, which quoted the United States Five-twenties in London up to 81@81¼—an advance of nearly two per cent. in twenty-four hours. Business promptly responded in the local market, both as to volume and buoyancy. The 1862 Five-Twenties closed here with 116⅜ bid; 1867s, 111⅞ bid. Very few round lots were available at even these figures. Buyers were quite eager to purchase all the issues of the coin-bearing bonds at the going rates. The reports from Washington as to the probability of speedy affirmative action on Representative SCHENCK'S bill in the Senate and at the hands of the President tended to stimulate the popular demand. Gold closed weak at 132½; Sterling Exchange at 109. Stocks active and generally buoyant. Money easy.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* sticks to its text. It still demands that ANDREW JOHNSON shall be impeached again, and convicted and removed from office *this* time, instead of being acquitted, as he was before. It is too late, the *Standard* confesses, to remedy a good deal of the evil that has been done by keeping him in office so long;—but Congress may at least "vindicate the nation's honor, dignity and authority,"—and "place a mark upon the forehead of the drunken apostate and treasonable usurper, as he prepares to go back to East Tennessee." But certainly such scathing denunciation as this, clothed in such chaste and appropriate language, at the hands of the *Standard*, is a much severer punishment than any that Congress could inflict. We are confident that, when he becomes President again, Mr. JOHNSON will be more careful than he has been hitherto not to subject himself to the *Standard's* reproaches. It seems, on the whole, rather late to talk of impeachment now.

The corrupt office-holders are now beginning to feel that after all they may have some hope and chance under the next Administration. Gen. GRANT himself has felt compelled to say that if the Senate refuse to give him liberty of action by repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, the result will be that the men who hold office now *will continue to hold them* until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course, under these circumstances, all the corruptionists of the country are eager to have GRANT fettered by the retention of the law which practically prohibits their removal. These corruptionists wield a tremendous power and vast sums of money, and they will scruple at nothing to retain the enactment which guarantees their interests, and against which even GRANT will be powerless.

Our abominable ten cent shinplasters ought to be replaced by nickel tokens. Why did not Mr. KELLEY make provision for this when preparing the bill to authorize small nickel coinage which passed the House yesterday?

It is a changed world with the Hebrews. From being an austere, melancholy people, they have become very debonair and festive, and enjoy themselves for the most part as cheerfully, or as frivolously as the Gentiles. In Europe they are getting up theatres. Here they set on foot masquerades, concerts and fancy balls, like the rest of mankind. Nay, they go beyond them, for they put their very young schoolboys and girls into masks and fantastic dresses, and make them play a number of full-grown parts and characters. People may say this is wrong; but a certain logic may be found in it, nevertheless, if the Jews are resolved that they will themselves have no amusements which they will not share with their children. If this principle were fairly followed out, perhaps we should find a wonderful change for the better in the ways and manners of "us other" Christians.

The excitement among the Pennsylvania politicians over GRANT'S announcement that he had selected from that State a member of his Cabinet, is high and noisy. The fact was discovered by means of a question addressed directly and loudly to Gen. GRANT. We wonder that the politicians of the other States have not adopted the same way of finding out what they are about half crazy to discover. But the Pennsylvania politicians are as far ahead in impudence as the Philadelphia lawyers are in sharpness. They will doubtless now peremptorily demand from GRANT the *name* of the individual who has been selected, and, when that has been discovered, *then* business will begin.

The investigations into crime and criminals in London have developed the fact that there are now 112,403 professional criminals at large in that city, and that there are 2,280 receivers of stolen goods, and 5,689 lodging-houses for thieves. As the English are proposing to adopt very active measures against their criminal classes, we are warned that we may look for a large emigration of them to this country. Already, within the last few years, a great number of them have come from London to New-York, and we shall only be able hereafter to preserve anything like order and public safety by the most rigorous enforcement of the laws.

We found some time ago in the New-Orleans *Times*, an heroic, pathetic and tragic tale of a young, beautiful and wealthy Cuban damsel, (Señorita ALDAMA,) who, while waving the American flag from her father's box in a Havana theatre, was shot dead by a blood-thirsty Spaniard, who in turn had his head instantly shot off by a brave American who happened to be standing near the Señorita when the Spanish bullet pierced her heart. It was one of the finest and most dramatic stories we have read for a long time; and as the name of the proud and patriotic Havana family to which the young lady belonged is known to great numbers of Americans, the publication of the case caused considerable feeling in this country. Our Havana correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to write us a note on the subject, and in behalf of the "truth of history," where the Señorita will doubtless figure, we feel compelled to take her down from the heroic elevation. "Quasimodo" says that, on the night of the Havana riot, when the affair was alleged to have taken place, the Señorita was not in her father's box at the theatre; that her father has no box at the theatre; that there are no boxes in the theatre where the riot occurred; that the Señorita was not in Havana the night of the riot; that no woman was shot at the aforesaid theatre, nor was any Spaniard shot by any American for shooting any woman. "Quasimodo" adds some other personal details which are not necessary to the upsetting of the romance over which we wept, a few days ago.

Gen. Grant's Indian Policy.

From the Boston Advertiser.

It has become quite certain that Congress will not, at the present session, pass the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the indications are that it will not do so in the next session either, unless there is a radical change in the Indian Committee of the Senate. Whether the bill is or is not passed, there will be some pretty radical changes in our Indian policy under President GRANT. He has decided whom to nominate to the Senate as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of the present incumbent, and if his nomination is confirmed the country will have a man in that office who can neither be bought, coaxed nor frightened by the great Indian ring. The new Administration will exert its power from the first and until the job is accomplished, to root out the whole gang of thieves and speculators which has made the Indian service synonymous with trickery and rascality. Gen. GRANT will seek to carry out the leading views of Gen. HARNEY and the other Peace Commissioners who have been laboring on the Plains for the last two years. He will send among the Indians as his agents an entirely new class of men. Efforts will be made to restrain the border whites from infringement upon the rights of the Indians, and to inaugurate a system of fair and upright dealings in all transactions between the settlers and the Indians. All Indians who are disposed to peace will find that the policy of the new Administration is a peace policy. Those who do not accept this policy will find the new Administration ready for a sharp and severe war policy. It is Gen. GRANT'S belief that when this is well understood, when the whites comprehend that deredations on the Indians are pretty sure to be dealt with by a strong semi-civil, semi-military process, and when the Indians see that their ravages are certain to be swiftly punished by the army, we shall have a good deal less trouble on the Plains than we now have. He means peace and will not resort to coercive measures with the Indians until they are absolutely necessary. He wants them gathered in reservations, and, as fast as may be, brought under the restraints of civilization. He is much impressed with the humane idea of the Quakers on the questions lately raised respecting our Indian policy, and will allow this class of citizens considerable prominence in the Indian work of his administration. He has had some correspondence with leading men in this sect, and the probabilities are that no small number of his agents will be Quakers. He does not of course expect to accomplish everything in one month or in six months, but those who have conversed with him are surprised to find how much study he has given to the question, and are confident that the beneficial effects of a new and more enlightened policy will be felt before the end of the coming Summer if he is not hampered in his purposes by Congress.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred on the second floor of the premises No. 117 South-street, near Peck-slip, and before the flames were extinguished they occasioned considerable damage and loss. The first floor of No. 116 is occupied by J. FALKES, barber. Loss $150; insured. The upper stories not damaged. No. 117 is occupied by KOLASKI & LEVY, clothiers. Loss $3,000. Insured in the Lafayette and Williamsburg City for $2,500 each. The second floor is occupied by J. WOOLF, dealer in rags, whose loss is $800. Insured for $1,200 in the Park. The second and third floors of Nos. 117 and 118 are occupied by WM. H. DELANEY, as a sail loft, and his loss is trifling. The first floor of No. 118 is occupied by H. & J. COHN, tobacconist. Loss $1,000. The building is owned by WM. H. ONDERDONK, and his loss is estimated at $25,000.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Gen. Puerello to Take Command of the Regulars at Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Gen. PUERELLO, formerly of the Spanish army in Dominica, left yesterday for Cienfuegos to take command of the regulars in that quarter.

The announcement that Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA is to succeed Gen. DULCE as Captain-General produces great excitement here.

The steamer *Cricket*, which is known to have left Charleston for Havana on the 8th instant, has not arrived at this port, and it is presumed she has landed a cargo of supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the Cuban coast.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25—Evening.

The insurgents remain in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos. Their main body is around Villa Clara, while a large force occupies Manicaragua. The Government is forwarding all available troops to Cienfuegos and other menaced towns. The journals here do not publish the report of Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA's appointment.

SPAIN.

Interesting Proceedings in the Spanish Constituent Cortes.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the Constituent Cortes the proceedings on the occasion of the passage of the vote of thanks to the Provisional Ministry were very interesting. The Ministers explained their action toward the religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuit College of St. Vincent was suppressed because its members were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government, and three of them were accomplices in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The orders directing the civil authorities to take charge of certain articles of church property were also explained, and justified on the ground that the proceedings of the Clerical Party demanded the interference of the Government to preserve objects of art in the churches.

When the result of the division was announced, Gen. SERRANO rose to speak, and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He made a temperate and tranquilizing speech, advising the minority to pursue a policy of conciliation in view of the firmly-rooted and inexorable principles held to by the majority of the Cortes. As for himself, he promised them loyalty, patriotism and abnegation.

The vote in the Cortes thanking the retiring Provisional Government, and authorizing Marshal SERRANO to form a new Ministry, stood as follows: For, 180; against, 62.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Investigations Relative to the Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, an inquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian convicts recently released from prison. Mr. FORTESCUE replied that what investigation the Government had made was quite sufficient, as these cases differed from ordinary commutations of sentence.

In reply to a question, Mr. MONSE said the negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada were still pending, and it was undesirable to make any statements as to the prospect of building a telegraph line through the Territories of the Company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a request of Mr. TORRENS for information, Mr. OTWAY stated that the Government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the *Alabama* Convention by the United States; nor had it any information whatever in regard to the ratification of the naturalization protocol.

Mr. Bright Favors the Ocean Penny Postage System.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. BRIGHT made a speech at the banquet of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting the system of ocean penny postage.

NORTH GERMANY.

The North German Parliament—The Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March.

The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on the 6th.

BELGIUM.

The Government and Foreign Railways.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the granting of concessions to foreign railway corporations without its sanction.

Proceedings of the Social Science Association at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Social Science Association held a public session this evening at Chickering Hall. EDWARD ATKINSON, of this city, read a well-digested essay upon the high price of food. He claimed that the advance in the price of food since 1860 was over 80 per cent., while labor had advanced less than 60 per cent.; and the same relation would be found when reckoned on a gold basis. One of the immediate causes of this unjust proportion was bad legislation. The issue of irredeemable money by the Government was one example. No nation is really prospering whose increase in wealth does not benefit the lowest classes. Usury laws or bounty or protective laws do not benefit the masses, but impede the prosperity of any nation. As it is now, all the improvements in machinery has only decreased the price of labor and increased the cost of products to the consumers. The duty on wool, hides, iron, steel, &c., had a very injurious effect upon the price of manufactured articles, and indirectly on the price of food. These duties injured both the laborer and the manufacturer. The price of goods depends on the cost of the article, adding the duty, and it is the laborer who must pay this addtional price, which is higher in proportion than the increase of wages.

The speaker then proceeded to prove that the price of everything, including labor and food, being raised by the duty, no benefit could ensue to the consumers of the article, upon which duty was assessed, while a duty on one article created at once an antagonism with others, and led to hurtful legislation. He claimed that all protective tariffs were injurious, and advocated free trade with every country. The remedy for the high price of food was, in his opinion, to be found in withdrawing all legislative interference with exporting or importing merchandise.

The discussion was continued by PETER B. HOMER, who compared the condition of English laborers with that of American laborers. He having been associated with RICHARD COBDEN, he was acquainted with the tariffs of England, and he claimed that the laborer of England is in a better condition than the workman in America, because of the low tariffs levied by the Government.

Addresses were also made by Prof. J. CRANE, of Boston, and others.

The hall was crowded, and at a late hour the discussion was again postponed to the next meeting.

The Case of Twitchell, the Philadelphia Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the case of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. HILL, the Supreme Court in banc having inspected the record of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and having found no error, have refused to allow the special allocatur prayed for by his counsel.

Nominations by the Democratic Caucus of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The following nominations were made by the Joint Democratic Caucus last night: For Keeper of the State Prison, David Hannion, of Passaic; Inspectors of State Prison, First District, John H. Markly, of Cumberland; Second District, Irvin Davis, of Burlington; Third District, James Rainey, of Union; Fourth District, Peter Smith, of Sussex; Fifth District, Michael Kilcaully, of Hudson. State Directors, Camden and Amboy Railroad, Daniel Budd; Morris, Delaware and Raritan Canal, William Paterson, of Middlesex. State Librarian, Jeremiah Dalley, of Middlesex.

The joint meeting will not be held until next week, or the week after.

A New Officer of the Undergraduate Department of Harvard College Recommended.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 25.

At an adjourned meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College to-day, Rev. E. E. HALE made a report for the Committee on the Duties of the President, closing with a resolution recommending the creation of a new officer for the Undergraduate Department, with a salary of not less than $4,000 per annum, who shall be one of the instructors of the College, a member of the College Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings in the absence of the President, who shall be responsible for the performance of all the ministerial and clerical duties now required of the President, including the official correspondence, when it is not assumed by him, and also for all the duties now intrusted to the Regent, and shall discharge such other duties in relation to the Undergraduate Department as the corporation may from time to time direct. The resolution was adopted.

Proceedings of the Illinois and Minnesota Legislatures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The will of the late JONATHAN BURR has been found.

Mr. FULLER's Railroad Restriction bill was reported back in the Legislature, shorn of the objectional features—the preventing of the granting of commutation and excursion tickets.

At a ball in Fosterburg, near Alton, Ill., given a few nights since, five or six persons drank poisoned liquor, two of whom are reported this morning as having died.

The County Treasurer's safe at Minneapolis, Minn., was robbed of $1,500 in money and a lot of checks on Tuesday night.

Last evening the proposed Woman's Suffrage amendment to the Constitution was voted down in the Minnesota House of Assembly. The House also passed a bill removing the State capital to Kandihoyi County, which act the Governor will probably veto.

Suicides in San Francisco—Emigration to the White Pine Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Lieut. JOHN G. SMALL and Capt. J. G. SCOTT, both in the Union service during the late war, have committed suicide in this city within two days.

Capitalists here are talking of a new overland tele graph line.

Dispatches from the White Pine mining district report very cold weather there of late. The mines are exceedingly rich, and a large emigration thither is certain in the Spring.

In the Nevada Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment permitting female suffrage was defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 17 to 21. An amendment striking out the word "white" was adopted by a vote of 24 to 14.

The Trial of James Grant at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the case of JAMES GRANT, on trial for the killing of H. RIVES POLLARD, several hundred citizens having been questioned, and only two found who had not formed an opinion on the case, the Sheriff was directed to summons citizens for the jury from Alexandria and Norfolk.

In the Circuit Court to-day a charter was granted to JOSEPH FINNIGAN and other citizens of Georgia and Florida to build telegraph lines through and in Virginia, the capital stock not to exceed $1,500,000.

Five Men Supposed to be Drowned in the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

Gn Friday last E. H. TOWER, formerly of this city, R. J. WILLIAMS, his son-in-law, of Monongahela City; WM. LARNELL, of Wooster, Ohio; BECKWITH SEARS, of Morgantown, and STOCKTON HERVEY, of Monongalela City, left Morgantown, Va., in a skiff for New-Geneva, Penn., and have not since been heard from. It is supposed they have been drowned, as a skiff has been found floating bottom upward and the hat of one of the party found with it.

A Murder Committed by a Colored Girl in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

A horrible crime has just come to light in this city. A negro girl, named LOUISA FIELDS, employed as a nurse in the family of J. E. MOSELY, became enraged at chastisement by Mrs. MOSELY, and carried out her threat of vengeance by causing Mrs. MOSELY's two-year-old boy to drink lye, which resulted in his death. The girl has been arrested and committed.

The Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The House having receded from its amendments to the bill enforcing the thirteenth article of the State Constitution, it has received the Governor's signature and become a law. It differs from the bill vetoed last session, in making infractions a cause for civil action instead of criminal.

Catholic Church Troubles at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The trial of several leading members of the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, for disturbing divine service on Sunday last, resulted in their acquittal, the jury being out but a few moments. The complaint was made by Bishop MCQUADE, and the appointee, Rev. Mr. KAVANAGH, who were ejected from the church on Sunday, the congregation refusing to listen to them.

The Inauguration of Mr. Senter as Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. SENTER, Speaker of the Senate, was to-day inaugurated Governor, in place of Gov. BROWNLOW, resigned, in presence of a convention of both branches of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators.

His address foreshadowed no policy for the future.

The Death of a Prominent Mason at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

Rev. CHARLES H. PLATT, Rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in this city, and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New-York, Grand Chaplain of the Royal Arch Masons of New-York, and Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of the State, died at his residence in this city this morning.

Failure of a Philadelphia Commission House.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

MOOREHEAD & Co., produce commission merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are $100,000.

The Kuklux of Arkansas to be Outlawed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Feb. 25.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says that the House yesterday passed the Kukluх bill, which outlaws everybody belonging to the Kuklux Klan who does not voluntarily withdraw from the organization. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

Billiard Match Between Foley and Frawley in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The return game of billiards for $1,000, 1,500 points, was won by FOLEY, of Chicago, against FRAWLEY, of Cleveland, by 299 points, last night.

Trial of David H. Carpenter for Murder.

BELMONT, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 25.

The trial of DAVID H. CARPENTER for the murder of his brother commenced here to-day. Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN appears for the people, and A. P. LANNING for the prisoner.

Nominations by the Vermont State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the State Convention held here to-day the following ticket for Council of Censors was put in nomination; Henry Lane, J. B. Hollister, Jonathan Ross, William Harmon, N. W. French, Jasper Rand, H. H. Powers, Timothy P. Redfield, John R. Cleveland, C. C. Dewey, Charles Reed, Charles R. Field and J. W. Colburn.

ALBANY.

State Aid to Railroads—Revival of the Broadway Railroad Scheme—A Sly Job—The Tenure-of-Office Law, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1869.

From the first day of the session petitions have come up in large numbers from different parts of the State asking for State aid in the construction of railroads, and bills are now pending before the Legislature appropriating money to the following roads: Albany and Susquehanna Road, $100,000; Plattsburg and Whitehall Road, $415,000; Johnstown and Fulton Road, $75,000; extension of the same, $78,000; Black River extension from Lowville to Carthage, $125,000. Bills granting aid to the following roads will be presented in case the general bill introduced by Mr. CHASE should fail to pass: Buffalo and Washington Road, $250,000; Rondout and Oswego Road, $300,000; Schenectady and Northern New-York, $600,000. The total amount of the appropriations provided for in these bills is $1,943,000. Other roads besides those above named will doubless apply for aid unless the general bill before mentioned should become a law. This general bill is intended to obviate the necessity of so much special legislation, and to equalize the distribution of State aid to railroads.

It provides that whenever any railroad company duly organized under the laws of the State shall within two years from the passage of the act complete and put in running order twenty or more continuous miles of railroad in any part of the State, the said company shall receive from the State Treasury, from the general fund, $4,000 per mile for each mile so constructed, to be paid on the certificate of the State Engineer and Surveyor that the road is in good running order. In order to raise funds for the payments thus authorized, the bill provides that a tax of three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of the real and personal property of the State, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be imposed during the two succeeding fiscal years commencing on the 1st of October, 1869 and 1870.

It is the general opinion that this General Railroad Aid bill will pass the present Legislature. There is such a community of interest in its favor that it will be next to impossible to defeat it, and even if the Governor were to interpose his veto, the chances are that it would be overridden by a two-thirds vote. Should the bill pass, the following railroads will probably come in for a share of its benefits during the next two years:

New-York and Midland Road, 240 miles, $960,000; Lake Ontario Shore Road, 140 miles, $560,000; Rondout and Oswego Road, 100 miles, $400,000; Southern Central Road, 99 miles, $396,000; Buffalo and Washington Road, 60 miles, $240,000; Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Road, 30 miles, $120,000; Syracuse and Chenango Valley Road, 40 miles, $160.000; Syracuse and Northern Road, 40 miles, $160,000; Lowville Extension, 20 miles, $80,000; Plattsburg and Whitehall Road, 40 miles, $160,000; Walkill Valley Road, 22 miles, $88,000; Cherry Valley Road, 21 miles, $84,000; Monticello and Port Jervis Road, 22 miles, $88,000; Gloversville and Northern Road, 20 miles, $80,000; St. Lawrence County Road, 25 miles, $100,000; Schenectady and Northern Road, 30 miles, $120,000. Total, 957 miles—$3,836,000.

There may be other roads projected that would avail themselves of the benefits of the bill, but those above named are pretty certain to build the number of miles designated during the next two years.

REVIVAL OF THE BROADWAY RAILROAD SCHEME.

The present Legislature, like its predecessors, is not lacking in schemes for facilitating locomotion in New-York City. There are ten or a dozen Metropolitan railroad bills already in, and more expected. Some of the bills are new, some are old, some are for underground, some for elevated and some for surface roads. Among the most prominent of the schemes for surface roads is the revival of the Broadway horse railroad, which has been so many times before the Legislature, and so many times failed. The bill introduced this year by Senator GENET, is reported to be backed by the combined influence and capital of the Tammany ring, and a desperate effort is to be made to push it through the Legislature. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters whether Gov. HOFFMAN would sign such an unpopular measure, even if it were to pass, but it is not likely that the ring have undertaken a job of this kind without knowing how it is to end. The Governor has a fair share of personal honesty as a politician, and is disposed to do the right thing on the average; but he is not likely to refuse his signature to a bill that will put a million dollars into the pockets of the men who have put him where he is. And besides, a Broadway railroad will soon become an absolute necessity, unless some mode of steam communication, either overground or underground, is speedily devised and put in operation between the lower and upper end of the City. Knowing this fact, the promoters of the Broadway scheme will do all in their power to prevent the passage of any bill for a steam railway, unless it be such an one as will prove utterly impracticable, and sure not to be built, like the Central Underground Road, chartered last year, which proved a failure and forfeited its charter, as those who were chiefly instrumental in securing its passage expected and desired. There are, however, one or two bills for an underground road before the present Legislature that are not impracticable, but they will require all the money for their construction that is available, without leaving the necessary margin for distribution in the lobby. And here is where the Broadway road will have the advantage, and a great advantage it is, as previous legislation has shown. Whether it will prove sufficient to carry the measure remains to be seen, but it is generally conceded that the Broadway Railroad has "more money in it" than any other speculative scheme before the present Legislature, and its progress will be watched with interest. The bill, as submitted this year, authorizes the laying of a track in the following streets:

Commencing at South Ferry, at foot of Whitehall-street, running along latter and Broadway to upper side of Bowling-green; thence along Broadway to Union-square, on east side, to and through Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, to Lexington-avenue to its northeasterly termination, with branches along both Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, to Central Park. Also connecting in Broadway at Bowling-green, along former and State and Whitehall streets to South Ferry. Said grantors may connect with the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Company at west side of Union-square, and agree for use of their road above Fourteenth-street.

The corporators named in the bill are the following, most of whom are "dummies," representing members of the ring who do not choose to appear in person:

John Murphy, Wm. Hayes, Jr., Joseph G. Jennings, Henry Leet, James E. Munroe, Samuel M. Boyd, Wm. H. Bix, Alfred West, Josiah W. Baldwin, Edwin Maloney, Adam Clum, James R. Burns, Henry Vandewater, Bernard Kelley, Jesse Coggswell, Edwin J. Benson, Edwin Martindale, James Moncrief and Isaac Bell.

A SLY JOB.

There is a bill before the Assembly Committee on Roads and Bridges, which I understand the Committee have decided to report favorably, bearing the innocent title of "An act to confirm the official acts of the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Westchester and New-York." Now these "official acts" are nothing less than the granting to the Morrisania and Fordham Railroad a right to lay down a track and run cars over the new Harlem Bridge. The people who travel across that bridge will probably have a word to say about it.

Another batch of notaries were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session to-day.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the bill allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf was reached, in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading without opposition.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn to-morrow till the 8th of March.

There was another hearing before the Committee on Internal Affairs this morning, on the proposed amendments to the Metropolitan Excise law. The Committee will not report till after the vacation. S.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Assembly Committee on Cities this evening reported favorably the bill to reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn after the model of the New-York Fire Department. It authorizes the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to appoint four Commissioners, with salaries of $3,500 each, who are to take possession of all the property, make all the appointments, and have exclusive management of the Fire Department. The same Committee also reported favorably a bill prohibiting the Comptroller from leasing any stand in any of the public markets of New-York to non-residents, the object being to exclude Jerseymen. On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill introduced by him yesterday appointing Commissioners to lay out, construct and run steam railroads in the City of New-York, the profits thereof to go into the public Treasury, was taken out of the Railroad Committee and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. DAVIS complains that the Railroad Committee, of which he is a member, would not extend to him the courtesy of a favorable report, or even a respectful consideration of his bantling, but unceremoniously kicked it under the table. The other members of the Committee say that the fundamental principle of the bill is wrong, not to say absurd, and that if the City of New-York, as a corporation, is going to undertake the business of building and running railroads, it might with equal propriety run public hacks, and with much greater propriety build a gas-house, and thus protect its citizens from the worst species of swindling to which they are subject.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this evening, at which it was agreed that they should vote in a body for the resolution asking our Senators in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. An amendment, however, is to be inserted, indorsing the propriety of the law under the circumstances existing at the time it was enacted.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. Establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes in New-Rochelle. Providing for the payment of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard. Regulating the organization of savings institutions. Providing for the submission of the amended Constitution to the electors of the State; the bill proposes to submit the Constitution at the next general election. Amending the charter of the village of Fultonville. Amending the charter of the International Insurance Company. To amend the act authorizing the Life Insurance Company to make deposits of securities in the Insurance Department; also, to provide receivers for said Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALL—Authorizing certain railroad companies to hold real estate; also, for the relief of canal contractors JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE and LEWIS H. EATON.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To exempt discharged soldiers and sailors from military service.

By Mr. VAN PATTEN—To increase the powers of Commissioners of Excise, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NORTON—For a better protection of persons traveling in Fourth-avenue.

By Mr. NORTON—In relation to salaries and pay of officers, firemen and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Firemen, privates, drivers and stokers to receive $1,200 a year; engineers of steamers, $1,300; assistant foremen, $1,400; foremen, $1,600; district engineers, $2,200; assistant engineer, $3,000; chief engineer, $5,000; superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph, $2,500; telegraph operators, $1,500; bell ringers and linemen, $1,200; telegraph batterymen, $1,000, such pay to commence on the 1st of May and continue till gold is par; authorizing the appointment of a President *pro tempore* of the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the town of Bainbridge to purchase the bridge over the Susquehanna River. Authorizing the town of Greenville, Washington County, to elect an additional Justice of the Peace. Amending the charter of the Syracuse and Fayetteville Railroad. In relation to evidence in criminal cases. Facilitating trial of indictments; for the relief of the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company. Amending the act providing for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies. Amending the act relative to supplying vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in the towns of the State. To amend the charter of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. To amend the charter of the village of Fultonville. To provide for the drainage of lands in Richmond County.

Mr. HUBBARD called up his resolution requesting our Congressmen to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. MORGAN moved to amend that the Legislature is not opposed to the principle embodied in the law. Lost—10 to 14.

Mr. KENNEDY moved to table the resolutions. Lost—6 to 19.

The resolution was discussed at length, favored by Messrs. HALE, NICHOLS, HUBBARD and BEACH, and opposed by Messrs. O'DONNELL, MORGAN, KENNEDY and PARKER.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the construction of a road and bridge across Huntington Harbor, Suffolk County. Confirming the organization of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad Company. Repealing the act authorizing the Agricultural Society of Westchester County to lease or sell real estate. Amending the act confirming the proceedings of the Supervisors of Montgomery County. Relating to the support of the poor. In relation to draining swamp lands in Seneca County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD—Amending the act relative to bonding towns in Jefferson County for the Utica and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. WHEELER—Chartering the Stuyvesant Savings Bank.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Closing Floods-alley, Brooklyn.

By Mr. SUMMERS—Authorizing the construction of a railroad from New-Brighton to Onondaga Valley.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to Justices of Sessions in Kings County.

By Mr. MOSELY—Relative to savings banks and institutions.

By Mr. DAVIS—Amending the charter of the Samaritan House for the Aged in New-York.

By Mr. C. FERRIS—Enabling aliens to hold and devise real estate in this State.

A joint resolution was received from the Senate to adjourn from Friday, Feb. 26, to March 8, at 7:30 P. M. The resolution was concurred in.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up Mr. JACOBS' resolution requesting our Congressmen to vote for the Tenure-of-Office bill.

Mr. HUSTED moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of Flushing; also of Valatie, Columbia County; also of Cooperstown; also to provide for laying certain streets in Flushing.

Amending the charter of the Peoples' Savings Bank, New-York; also, of the German Savings Bank, New-York.

To reorganize the Fire Department of the City of Brooklyn.

Chartering the Ellenville Savings Bank.

Relative to the New-York Savings Bank.

To regulate the sale of leaf tobacco in New-York.

To open Flatbush-avenue.

In relation to the pilots of Hell Gate.

To amend the charter of the Young Men's Association of the City of Buffalo.

To confirm the official acts of the Supervisors of New-York and Westchester.

To alter the Commissioner's map of Brooklyn in the laying out of Union-avenue.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn in regard to the fire limits of the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the act establishing a capital Police to regulate the leasing of stands and stalls in the public markets of New-York.

Amending the charter of Elmira, N. Y.

To enable the New-York Elevator Company to complete its organization.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Continuing Fifth-avenue, City of Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue.

Conferring certain additional powers upon the University of the City of New-York.

To amend the act establishing fire limits, and for the more effectual prevention of fires in Brooklyn, passed in 1868.

For the relief of HIRAM WEEKS.

Mr. RAY moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the resolution to reduce the toll on coal going from tide-water, which was carried by a vote of 59 to 36.

Mr. MILLER moved to amend, recommending the alteration of the tariff laws so as to admit coal used for domestic purposes free of duty, which was carried.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Canal Board be recommended to reduce the tolls on flour, wheat, corn and rye going East.

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, which left Havre Feb. 11 and Brest Feb. 13, reached this port yesterday. Capt. SURMONT has our thanks for late Paris papers, which are later by two days than those already at hand.

The Ministry of War has just organized the list of troops destined to compose the Camp of Chalons this year, and the necessary orders will be immediately sent to the Generals who command territorial divisions. The troops are to arrive in the first days of April, and, in order to accustom the men to marching, the infantry will proceed on foot from the place of garrison to the camp.

In relation to the alleged attempt at poisoning in Paris, (particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES,) the *Droit* newspaper says: "Very little doubt is now entertained that the bonbons which have played so important a part in the mysterious Beauffremont affair contained no poison whatever. If so, the examining Judge will probably decide that there are no grounds for a prosecution."

The King of the Belgians had returned to the Palace of Laeken, leaving the Queen and the Princesses at Ardennes. Her Majesty, by the advice of her medical men, passes as much of her time as the season will permit in the open air, with the view of strengthening, by the influence of a more invigorating atmosphere, her health, which had been impaired by great suffering. Her stay in the mountains was already producing a most beneficial effect.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "We are happy in being able to assure our readers that, according to letters from Rome, the alarming reports circulated by the Italian journals about the health of the Pope are devoid of foundation; for, notwithstanding the vigor of the cold in that capital, his Holiness has continued his daily promenades and presided at several religious ceremonies without experiencing the slightest inconvenience."

The Pontifical Custom-house had seized a case sent from Naples, ostensibly containing figs, and underneath Orsini bombs.

The *Gazette of Genoa* says: "The magnificent mosaic portraits of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and MARCO POLO, presented by Venice to this city, have now arrived and will shortly be exhibited in the great hall of the Tursi Palace. The bust of ANDREA DORIA and VITTORE PISANI, by the Genoese sculptor, SANTO VARNI, and sent in return to Venice, have been already dispatched by the municipality."

The *New Free Press* of Vienna says that the Archbishop of Vienna has published a pastoral letter, which fills eight columns of the Catholic journal, the *Volksfreund*. CARDINAL DE RAUSCHER exhorts the faithful to follow the example of the Saviour, urges parents to carefully superintend the education of their children, and warns Catholics to practice works of self-denial during Lent. The last paragraph furnishes the Cardinal with another opportunity to pronounce against a free Press and Liberalism.

The *Lloyd* of Pesth gives the following details of the recent collision spoken of between the Montenegrins and Turks: "On the 26th of January a sanguinary conflict of six hours' duration took place between the Turks of Nikschitza and the Montenegrins. These latter had manifested much discontent during the previous fortnight, and indulged in very bitter language. On the 26th several of them met together near Nikschitza, and were joined by the Christian inhabitants of the frontier, so as to form a total of nearly 350 men, who lost no time in testifying their evil intentions by unequivocal signs. The Turks prepared themselves readily enough for action, and, relying on a superiority of numbers, precipitated an explosion of the conflict by discharging a firearm. The combat that ensued was very obstinate; sixty-five men fell, and nearly a hundred and seventy were wounded. Tranquillity is now reëstablished, as military detachments are on the point of arriving. Gen. OMER SEVZI PACHA is expected with 6,000 regular troops and baschi-bouzonks."

Judgment had been delivered in the affair of the murder at Burgos. One of the accused has been condemned to death; two to exposure in the pillory and hard labor for life; two to twenty years, and two to twelve years of the same punishment. The *Correspondence* believes that, on the occasion of the opening of the Cortes, the Provisional Government will commute the capital sentence.

The Senate of St. Petersburg had just condemned M. VERDEREOSKI, a superior functionary in the Department of Finances, and about fifty other officials, to hard labor in Siberia, for robbing the Government warehouse at Nijni-Novgorod of 24,000 tons of salt, during the last five years. The frauds remained so long undiscovered from the inspectors being implicated in them.

The administration of the "Bureau Veritas" gives the following enumeration of the disasters at sea during 1868: Sailing vessels totally lost, 2,080; steamers, 104—total, 2,184. Others supposed to have gone down, from nothing having been heard of them, 181 of the former and 6 of the latter—total, 187. The entire loss for 1868 is, therefore, 2,371 vessels, being 674 fewer than in 1867, and 561 than in 1866.

OBITUARY.

David T. Valentine.

As the resistless and onward march of improvement causes the material structures and landmards that connect our present City with old New-York, each in its course, to disappear, so, also, one by one are called hence the men of that generation whose presence, ever and anon, reminds us of the New-York of half a century ago. Another, and among the most respected of this class of our citizens, has passed away. DAVID THOMAS VALENTINE died, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 106 East Twenty-fifth-street, after an illness of four weeks' duration. His disease was nervous debility.

Mr. VALENTINE, or "Old Uncle DAVID," as he was fondly called, was born in Westchester County, on the 8th of April, 1801, being consequently in the 68th year of his age. He received the rudiments of a good English education at the Westchester Academy at White Plains, where he went to school until he arrived at the age of 14 years, when, in 1815, he removed to this City, of which he has ever since been an honored resident. On removing here, he at first followed the avocation of a grocer's clerk until the year 1821, when he became Clerk of the Marine Court, and served faithfully in that capacity until January, 1837, when he was appointed Clerk to the Common Council, succeeding Gen. JACOB MORTON, who died in the December previous, after holding the office for a period of twenty-six years. Mr. VALENTINE remained in the clerkship till January, 1868—thirty-one years, when he was succeeded by Mr. JOS. SHANNON, the present incumbent of that office. So well and faithfully did "Uncle DAVID" perform the important duties attaching to his official position, that notwithstanding the political changes the Common Council underwent from time to time, he was invariably retained as its Clerk. It may, in very truth, be said of him that he had grown gray in the City's service. After being retired from the clerkship—a matter which seemed greatly to affect him—he appeared to fall into a decline, and for the past five months he had been too ill to venture out of his house. In 1842 he published the first number of his *Manual of the Common Council*, (a volume which has now become almost a necessity among New-Yorkers,) and continued its publication annually under the direction of the Common Council, until 1868, having issued twenty-five consecutive numbers of that interesting statistical and historical work. In these volumes may be found much that is amusing and instructive. "Uncle DAVID" loved to dwell on the scenes and incidents that characterized New-York in the olden time, and often would he recount them to friends who visited him at the Clerk's office, in the City Hall. He was regarded as an authentic referee on all matters concerning the history of this City, and many are the points of difference arising from their discussion he has settled with regard to it. His love of research and accuracy of details gave to his writings on these topics a well-deserved authority. He was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, rarely mingling publicly to any extent in the political or other excitements that arose during his long residence here, but invariably expressing his sentiments openly and boldly among his friends on all matters that were topics of the times. His honesty, as well as his urbanity, was proverbial. His disposition was always cheerful, and his spirits were in the highest degree buoyant, even in the latter years of his life. He was eminently a religious man. Fifty-four years ago he connected himself with the Baptist denomination, and for the past forty years he was a deacon in the church to which he was attached. He worshipped in the Baptist Tabernacle, corner of Second-avenue and Tenth-street, the congregation of which is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. KENDRICK. He was devotedly assiduous in the performance of such duties as his religious profession devolved on him, and was ever active in furthering the cause of religion, so far as lay in his power. His conduct was always upright and his demeanor reserved, but not austere; although he had a kindly disposition and a heart overflowing with good nature. In some respects he was singular. He never saw the inside of a theatre, and never attended any place where dramatic representations of any kind were given. It is said that he never crossed any of the ferries connecting New-York with its surroundings since the boats plying thereon were first driven by steam power. So greatly was he attached to his home and to the duties of his office, that he never manifested a desire to leave the City, even for the purpose of satisfying his curiosity concerning places in the immediate vicinity of New-York. This statement he has often made to his friends, and he always spoke of it with a feeling of pride. Mr. VALENTINE was twice married. His first wife was a Miss KARNES, who died about seventeen years ago. The widow whom he now leaves surviving him is the daughter of the late FRANCIS SPICER, Esq., to whom he was married thirteen years since. By his first wife he had five children, all yet living, two of whom are married daughters, Mrs. SMITH and Mrs. OWENS. The funeral services will take place at the Baptist Tabernacle, on Sunday morning next, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood, where those of his first wife now repose.

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NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. LITERARY MISCELLANY—Extracts from Choice American and Foreign Publications.
2. SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD—News in Brief from all parts of the World.
3. EUROPEAN ADVICES BY CABLE AND STEAMER—Latest Intelligence from the Eastern Hemisphere—Interesting Letter from our English Correspondent.
4. DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE—The Situation in Cuba—Anna Dickinson as Viewed by the "Veteran Observer"—Albany Gossip.
5. WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—Gen. Grant's Declarations Concerning the Cabinet—The Suffrage Question—The Whisky Frauds—The Postal-Telegraph Project.
6. GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS—Trouble Among the Chinese in California—Martial Law in Tennessee—Large Fires in Chicago.
7. EDITORIAL COMMENTS—Gen. Grant and the Tenure of Office—Election Frauds in this City—The Fenian Prisoners—Minor Topics upon Various Subjects of Interest.
8. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE—Hydrophobia on Long Island—A Gigantic Swindling Institution—Bible Revision—Miscellaneous Items of News.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK BROWN, of Watford, Herts, England, to Miss ANNA VICTORIA HICKS, of St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada. On the same day they sailed in the steamship *Henry Chauncey* for their new home in Oregon.

CAMPION—OUTWATER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, WM. B. CAMPION, of Mt. Holly, N. J., to Miss ELLA J. OUTWATER, daughter of Thomas Outwater, of this City. No cards.

DAWSON—BRUSH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. T. M. DAWSON, of New-York, to MAMIE E., daughter of Wm. A. Brush, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Newbern, N. C., on Thursday, Feb. 25, J. SIDNEY BETTS, Jr., in the 29th year of his age, eldest son of Jno. S. and Fanny R. Betts, of this City.

His remains will be interred on Monday, March 1, at 4½ o'clock, from Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., in the family burying ground, Yantic Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GLOVER.—At his residence, Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a short illness, JOHN GLOVER, late of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place at Fairfield on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, on the arrival of the 11:30 train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Express train reaching New-York at 5 P. M. stops at Fairfield.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, Mrs. ARABELLA GRAHAM, relict of James Graham.

Her relatives and friends and those of her sons-in-law, Henry Liebenau and Samuel S. Wood, Jr., are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of Henry Liebenau, No. 4 Hamilton-place, West 51st-st., near 8th-av., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

HUGHES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, CATHERINE LOUISE, eldest child of Dixon G. and Mary L. Hughes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from No. 30 Laight-st., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

HOWES.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, 1869, at the residence of her son, George Howes, No. 64 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, ABIGAIL HOWES, in the 85th year of her age, relict of the late Capt. Jabez Howes.

Her remains will be taken to South Yarmouth, Mass., for interment, this day, (Friday,) the 26th inst.

PILCHER.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 22, 1869, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John V. Cox, ISABELLA C. PILCHER.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the House of Prayer, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 11½ o'clock.

RISTON.—At Philadelphia, on Monday morning, Feb. 22, Mrs. MARGARET RISTON, widow of the late George Riston, of that city.

TOWNSEND.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, Rev. C. C. TOWNSEND, missionary, aged 60 years.

"I will make thy righteousness appear as the light, and thy just dealing as the noonday."

TODD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, MARY C., wife of Theo. W. Todd, and daughter of Paul A. Curtis.

Funeral services will take place at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock. Relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 229 East 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WATKINS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, ANN, wife of William S. Watkins, aged 73 years.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Saturday morning, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WILLARD.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, after a short illness, MAGGIE C., wife of Gardner Willard.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her father, Peter Naylor, No. 314 5th-av., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the only medicine that will cure real consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is the only medicine that will heal diseased lungs.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver complaint and dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of consumption. Many are now complaining with dull pain in the side, the bowels sometimes costive and sometimes too loose, tongue coated, pain in the shoulder-blade, feeling sometimes very restless and at other times drowsy; food that is taken lies heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching of wind; these symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly stopped, the lungs, liver and stomach clog and remain torpid and inactive, and before the patient is aware of his situation the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, and death is the inevitable result.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

It acts as food, mixes with the gastric juice of the stomach, digests easily, nourishes the system, and creates a healthy circulation of the blood. But sometimes the system is so debilitated that a bottle of Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is necessary; and when the bowels are costive, skin sallow, and the patient is of a bilious habit, a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills is required.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines for sale at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold, also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, for the week ending 27th inst., will close at this office as follows, viz.: on Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:35, C and O, 11:30, D and E, 11:15, F and G, 10:45 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE GOLD WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Look at the prices.

Fine Gold American Levers, $70.

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And all other styles at equally low prices.

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TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

REMODEL NEAT AND APPROPRIATE the style of your hair and whiskers. Consult HELL, the inimitable cutter, No. 189 Broadway. Shaving, shampooing, dyeing, &c.

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A skillful grouping of the events and persons in English history that are especially associated with the Tower, "the most ancient and poetic pile in Europe." It is a striking glimpse of the long tragedy of history, that tragedy which almost seems to justify Swift's cynical satire, and Carlyle's scornful sadness and impatience. The book of Mr. Dixon's will be found peculiarly interesting, and quite invaluable to those who are going to London.

II.

HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of "Orley Farm," "Small House at Allington," "Can You Forgive Her?" "The Bertrams," "Dr. Thorne," "Phineas Finn," &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY MARCUS STONE.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

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He then gives the various theories of those investigators who admit the phenomena, but reject the spiritual hypothesis; and the reader will be surprised to find what a change is taking place in opinions of the scientific world in respect to the genuineness of these manifestations. Science is fast abandoning the "pooh-pooh method of denial" with which it used to treat the subject.

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NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company due 1st March next, will be paid on and after said date by the St. Nicholas National Bank.
R. E. SMITH, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE
SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS,
COMPRISING THE
ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts.,
AND ONLY 800 FEET DISTANT FROM THE
CENTRAL PARK,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
Under the direction of Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and CLARENCE S. BROWN.
TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, PAYABLE AT ANY TIME. Deeds to be taken on the 6th of May. Parties taking title BEFORE the 6th of May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th of May.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

DESCRIPTIVE MAPS at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of LEWIS B. BROWN, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,
NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:

THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;

FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,

Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 48.2 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 96.6 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 46 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE leasehold premises No. 12 Washington-square, near 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Catharine A. Duncan, deceased:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The first-class three-story brick dwelling-house and lease of lot situated on the north side of Washington-square, and known as No. 12. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for 21 years from the 1st May, 1852, at the annual ground rent of $475, taxes and assessments. The lease contains the usual covenants for renewals, and the restrictions against nuisances as are contained in the leases granted by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and also the further restriction that all buildings erected on the lot are to be set back 12 feet from the line of Waverley-place, and to be of brick or stone; privilege to erect stable on rear of the lot.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7 o'clock, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a select and choice collection of miscellaneous literature, best editions of standard works—many in fine bindings. Also a valuable assortment of LAW BOOKS. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand and new household and office furniture, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	113⅝	114	5-20 Coupon, 67.	111⅝	111¾
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅝	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	111⅝	111¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	111¼	112	10-40 Regist'd..	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	116	116¼	10-40 Coupon...	110	110¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	112¼	112⅝	Gold...........	132⅜	132⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65,	113⅜	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅛	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	111⅛	111⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
HARLEM BANK,
CAPITAL $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH,	S. J. HARRIOT,
R. G. ROBSTON,	CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
J. H. BATES,	J. S. COLBY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN,	WM. B. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS,	B. F. RAYNOR.

ADDISON SMITH, President.
ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.
Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,890 3d-av.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, ESQ., having resigned the Presidency of this Company, the directors, at a meeting held this day, unanimously elected ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM President, and appointed SAMUEL J. YOUNG Assistant Secretary.
WM. S. NEWELL, Secretary.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due March 1 on the Bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer, at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE,
County Treasurer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE PROPERTY ON PEARL, BRIDGE, SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 19 South William-st., running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-st. Lot 18.4 feet on South William-st., 25.7 feet on Stone-st., by 83.11 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869.

PEARL AND BRIDGE STS.—The four-story brick store No. 45 Pearl-st., and No. 32 Bridge-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lots, being 24 feet on Pearl-st., 27 on Bridge-st., 59 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, and 53 feet 9 inches on the easterly side.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 37 South William and No. 31 Stone-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lot, and being 18 feet on Stone-st., 17 feet 2 inches on South William-st., 93 feet on the easterly side, by 94 feet 6 inches on the westerly side. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON IRVING-PLACE, BEACH, WATER AND EAST 15TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Daniel D. Lord, executor:

IRVING-PLACE—The two four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 68 and 70 Irving-place, east side, near 18th-st.; houses each 26x50 feet, with modern improvements. Lots each 26x106.8 feet.

EAST 15TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 135 East 15th-st., north side, near Irving-place; house 25x58 feet; lot 25x103.3

BEACH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 26 Beach-st., south side, opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot; house 27x50 feet; lot 27x100 feet.

WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 164 Water-st., westerly side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store 17.10x74 feet; party-wall south side; lot 17.10x80.3 feet. Possession of all the above May 1, 1869.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office 515 Washington-st.

HOTEL FURNITURE THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the private hotel Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near Broadway. Every lot on the catalogue must be positively sold THIS DAY and delivered TO-MORROW. (Lunch at 1 o'clock.) On the catalogue are 10 or 12 very elegant and superb pier and mantel mirrors, some over 100 inches; elegant etageres with French pier mirrors, rosewood pianos by Weber, rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, rosewood and walnut chamber suites, fine bedding, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES CAGNEY is now prepared, and will give his personal attention for the season to sales of furniture at private residences; 19 years' experience; best of reference; prompt returns; moderate charges. Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 233 West 54th-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.
This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-1awtc25Mar.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 18,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2.
G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, Weigh Lock, Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the

SAMPSON COMBINATION

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE
AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND
CONTAINING ABOUT
181 LOTS,
ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a City standpoint, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several streets and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all points. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee:

The three valuable lots of land, with the improvements, known as Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Duane-st., south side, commencing 130 feet 1 inch west from Broadway.

Particulars at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee.

No. 100 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, No. 102—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

BANKRUPT'S SALE BY ORDER OF the assignee in bankruptcy, at No. 7 State-st., on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock. Office furniture, one large iron safe, three desks, clock, letter press, lounge, chairs, stools, &c.

Also, one gun and cover. Also, book accounts and claims of the firm of J. H. Holcomb & Co., against sundry persons.

Also, the undivided half of certain real estate in the town of Granby, Hartford County, Conn. By order of James Davis, assignee in bankruptcy.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 119 Waverley-place, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st.—Genteel household furniture, carpets, mirrors, rosewood suites in reps and brocatel, black-walnut dining-room furniture, extension tables, cane-seat chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, gilt mirrors, shades, hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, china, glass and earthen ware. Also, a large lot cooking utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, &c.—R. SOMERVILLE will sell on SATURDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, bedroom suites, mirrors, parlor suites, rosewood pianos, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 bales Grenoble Walnuts.
25 barrels Italian Prunes.
15 bales Paper Shell Almonds.
500 drums Sultana Raisins.
176 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
74 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
150 cases Italian Maccaroni.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH SORRENTO ORANGES AND LEMONS.
5,877 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
294 boxes fresh Sorrento Lemons.
Cargo brig *Vittoria Rubinacci*, from Naples.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

51 cast-iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast-iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounders.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for 2 horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
128,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,100 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast-iron scrap, &c., &c.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold, can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, or upon application at this arsenal. F. D. CALLENDER, Lieut.-Col. of Ord., and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Com.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. on all sums. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from MARCH 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from the 1st of March. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 118 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, THE CELEBRATED Clairvoyant, has removed her office to No. 402 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. BRODERICK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS ROTHSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL LEVY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 25, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 25, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. CROFT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joshua M. Croft, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.
f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Rothschild in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated the 9th day of February, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 247 Broadway. f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN A. FULLER, bankrupt.—No. 1,097.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Austin A. Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY DOUGLAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Sidney Douglas, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f12-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN ROSENFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.
f19-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FREEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th day of February, 1869.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYMAN LEOPOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hayman Leopold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 2,137.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. MANSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles F. Manson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.
J. P. ROBINSON, Assignee,
No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 53,
f19-1aw3wF* New-York City.

NO. 1,969.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Raphael Springer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JACOB DECKER, of Greenport, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
WARREN C. BENTON, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEYMOUR A. TRACY, of Ghent, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES C. CLARK, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At Kinderhook, N. Y., the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM I. VAN ALEN, of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
PETER I. VAN ALEN, Assignee, &c.
f26-1aw3wF

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS M. SARGENT, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ADRIAN H. BEHRENT, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MERRICK G. READE and CHARLES D. CHASE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN L. CRAIG, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HOBART R. GRIFFIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Meigs, Von Seybold & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George K. Chase, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1869.
f26-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADDISON F. BOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Addison F. Bond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD C. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward C. Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. TILL and CHARLES B. KNEVALS, bankrupts.—No. 1,951.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles G. Till and Charles B. Knevals, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f12-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN B. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Reuben B. Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1869.
f12-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WOLF BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wolf Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. CROSBY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William S. Crosby, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 17, 1869. W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES H. THOMAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
f12-1aw3wF* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DAVID P. KETCHAM, of Stanford, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY, Assignee, &c.
f12-1aw3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.: At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADOLPH ASHER, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors petition by the District Court of said district. HENRY E. LOSEY,
f12-1aw3wF Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. BROAS and RICHARD H. BROAS, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district. RICHARD KENWORTHY,
f19-1aw3wF Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE VON SEYBOLD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARRETT YERANCE and PETER V. YERANCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. SHORB and EUGENE H. SHORB, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, copartners in the firm name of Shorb Brothers, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the executors of JOHN H. DYKERS, deceased, I will expose for sale at public auction, on the 5th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at No. 172 Forsyth-st., in the City of New-York, the following property, consisting of one four-foot mill and gearing, two thirty-inch mills, with belting and pulleys; one black lead machine, with shafts and pulleys; one hoist machine, complete; one bolt pipes pulley and elevator, with belts; one mixer, with pulleys, rolls and fixtures; one sifting machine, with pulleys and belts; a lot of old shafting, pulleys and hangers; one lot of old belts, one lot of tools, one cracker, with shaft pulley and hangers; a lot of fixtures, a lot of gas fixtures and pipes and set of label plates for stove polish, a stock of stove polish and black lead labels and boxes.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JENKS BUDLONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jenks Budlong, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
f26-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF New-Jersey, ss.—At New-Brunswick, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM G. SHULTZ, of the township of Montgomery, County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. To the creditors of the bankrupt.
ROBERT M. BOGGS, Assignee.
f26—1aw3wF New-Brunswick, N. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The Eagle Gas Stove Manufacturing Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
FEB. 26, 1869. Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OGDEN HOFFMAN THORNE and ROBERT L. DE CAMP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in the matter of Ogden Hoffman Thorne and Robert Lemuel De Camp, bankrupts, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in said City, for the purposes named in the 27th section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, February, 1869.
A. L. DE CAMP, Assignee.

NO. 1,504.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FOGG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles E. Fogg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK,
f26-1aw3wF* Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VICTOR KLUGMANN, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Victor Klugmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,169.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—At a Court of Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—In the matter of THEODORE E. BOROTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore E. Borott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.
R. P. LEE, Assignee,
f19-1aw3wF* No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

NO. 1,929.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS GOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Gould, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869.
PETER B. OLNEY, Assignee,
f26-1aw3wF* No. 16 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style, at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 890 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

R. H. MACY
R. H. DRY GOODS MACY
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MILLINERY.

BLACK SATIN BONNETS AND TOQUES, Tee Hats, Lydia Thompson Hats, Spring Bonnets, Satin and Silk Spring Bonnets, now ready. Real Laces and Flowers. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 571 Broadway, up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE..........DAURE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA..........Mar. 3 | CHINA..........Mar. 24
AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10 | CUBA..........Mar. 31
RUSSIA..........Mar. 17 | SCOTIA..........April 7

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI..........Mar. 11
TARIFA..........Mar. 4 | PALMYRA..........Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA..........Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA..........Mar. 20
CALEDONIA......Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA..........Mar. 27
IOWA..........Mar. 13 | EUROPA..........April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..........March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA..........March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN..........March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA..........March 31, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving March 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer OCEAN QUEEN received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, 27th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........March 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MALS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau.....Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known sidewheel steamship

QUAKER CITY,

Capt. ELLIS,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on

SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON. GAGER. SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON..........SATURDAY, March 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cold breeze, consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.

The cheapest, safest and best investment, within 30 miles of New-York; for sale, at Hoboken, within five to ten minutes' walk of the ferry,

300 BUILDING LOTS.

Price $600 to $1,000. Terms easy. Apply at
SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency,
No. 21 Newark-st.,
Hoboken, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, at Hoboken, a short distance from the ferry, several of the most desirable corner lots to be found in this city; price low; terms easy. Apply at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, No. 21 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES ON LONG Island, less than 45 minutes from this City, of 3, 10, 15, 17 and 35 acres each, having splendid shores and water fronts, with most extensive and unequaled water views; very near railroad station and steamboat; houses modern, with every convenience; billiard-rooms, green-house, ice-house, fine stables, carriage-houses, barn, and with great abundance of fruit, large and small; everything in the most thorough and perfect condition, requiring no outlay nor expenditure whatever, and for the prices below their actual value. Call on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, between 11 and 1 o'clock. E. A. LAWRENCE, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR New-York City or Brooklyn property, about 27 acres of land, with a dwelling thereon, near Cruger's Station, and just above Sing Sing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, affording fine sites for several private residences, with a magnificent prospect of river and mountain scenery. Inquire of GEORGE H. GRANNISS or JAMES TAYLOR, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF NEARLY FIVE acres, well situated at Marlborough, N. Y., just above Newburg, on the Hudson River, about half a mile from the steamboat landing, with barn and stable for two horses, all in excellent order; price $8,500. For further particulars address Box No. 3,378 New-York Post Office, or call on HINSDALE & PATTERSON, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A MAGnificent country seat for sale; five minutes' walk from depot; fine large house and six acres of land, replete with every convenience; gas and water all through the house; finely located on an eminence. Price $30,000. For full particulars apply to KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., No. 520 3d-av., corner of 37th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE, LARCHTON, the elegant country seat of Mr. J. A. Sweetzer, with 35 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT country seat of Mrs. Robert Pattison, with six acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEWBURGH—FOR SALE, the elegant country seat of Mr. Henry Ball, with all the modern conveniences, and twenty acres of land. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FREE RIDES! FREE RIDES!

Over the Brooklyn railroads to all who will make a particular examination of the 250 splendid lots in the DURYEA FARM at East New-York, to be sold absolutely at auction without regard to limit or price by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, March 1, at the Exchange. Such an opportunity to purchase has not been afforded before—it may not occur again. A person will be on the ground daily to show the property. Maps and tickets are now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. Cuyler's Church, on the hill, in South Oxford-st., a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all the modern improvements, and built by day's work in the best manner of Gothic design, with fine dining-room on the parlor floor; has just been repaired and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed, and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on Washington-av., near Lafayette; convenient to Prospect Park; grounds 50x210; house double, 45x45, three stories, Mansard roof, wide hall, wainscoted to second story, and contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room, two bath-rooms, four water closets and burglar alarm; fine brick stable on rear, in Hamilton-st. Address Box No. 2,512 Post Office, or inquire of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE FIVE-story brown-stone houses, all modern improvements, in Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, in the centre of the City. This beautiful park contains 30 acres of high land, laid out and ornamented by the Prospect Park Commissioners and under their control. This location cannot be surpassed by any in New-York. House 22x45; lot 100 feet. Take Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price, $22,000. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling 22x35, with extension, 18x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, furnished rooms for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen; accommodation for housekeeping or partial board, if required. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY - FURnished room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

A FEW MECHANICS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board; also man and wife, at the old-established boarding-house, No. 396 East 10th-st. No moving in May.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a small room connecting, with good board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE NEIGHborhood of 36th-st. and Madison-av. would rent a second floor and single room; references required. Address J. G. WINTER, Station F.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN and lady, (cousin,) in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., T. N., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board; private table if desired. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 (new number) Lexington-av.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT at Highbridgeville, just above McComb's Dam Bridge.—These cottages are neatly, newly and fully furnished, except with silver and linen, and are reached by the 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th av. cars, or steamers from Fulton Market slip; the grounds are handsomely laid out, fine gardens, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray or No. 116 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON CLINTON-AV., FOR THREE years, a stone front house, handsomely furnished, on the east side, fourth house south of Myrtle-av., containing fourteen rooms, including six lots, coach-house and chamber, and stables on the rear on Hamilton-st.; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, for permits.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND English basement No. 261 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.; has dumb waiter, laundry, bath-room, &c.; chandeliers, gas fixtures and pier glass, with rich curtain cornices to go with the house; admirably adapted for a physician or dentist, or for a private family. Apply for terms and permit to see the house to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 18 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour by rail from New-York City; extensive view. For further particulars address G., Box No. 11 Hastings-upon-Hudson.

TO LET—IN NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A half hours' ride from the City, a neat cottage, with ten acres of land, good barn and other outbuildings. For particulars inquire of JOHN R. SUTTON, No. 328 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot, a house containing eight rooms, water and gas, good cellar and attic; rent, $450 per year. For further particulars address G. W. K., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—AT RYE, THE SUMMER RESIdence of the subscriber, partly furnished, 25 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; one mile from station and near the water. Also a span of horses for sale. S. P. NASH, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, elegently frescoed, 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs; price $425 per month. PENTZ & GUION, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE, near Cooper Institute; thirty rooms, furnished, filled with boarders; rent $400 per month. Inquire at Tracy's hat store, No. 120 3d-av.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

TO LET—NOS. 312 AND 314 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, a large store, 40 feet front, 80 feet deep; three large plate-glass windows, fitted up for the clothing business. Fixtures can be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant. Also, two small brown-stone stores and dwellings on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES TO LET.—Five large and substantially-built storehouses, on the corner of Water and Clinton sts., only one short block from the East River, and suitable for any business requiring room or weight; rent, $15,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS AND HALF loft, having good light, with steam power if desired, in the first-class marble building, No. 75 John-st.; water, gas and all the modern conveniences; rent low; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to W. N. DICKINSON & CO., No. 75 John-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

LOFTS OF NOS. 37 AND 39 NASSAU-st. to let, on reasonable terms, to a good tenant; well lighted; suitable for engravers, lithographers, or bank-note printing. Apply to JAS. T. POLHEMUS, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND second floors, with upper lofts of building, No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE FIRST floor and basement No. 604, suitable for a store or oyster saloon; size 25 by 100. Apply to T. J. COE & SON, Revere House, No. 606 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in the building of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, No. 124 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB KAPP and JOSEPH BERNHARD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES STUFEL, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action, &c.—Dated the 13th day of January, 1869.

B. F. EINSTEIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

The summons and complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.

B. F. EINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
ja22-1aw6wF* No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD E. MITCHELL and GEORGE G. BYRON, surviving executors of the last will of William H. Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARCHIBALD G. ROGERS, Edwin Hoyt, Charles A. Denny, Gilbert L. Beekman, Josiah Colby, James Crombie, John J. Marvin, George Barron, Alanson Nash, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 8, 1868.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 9th December last.

J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
JAN. 20, 1869. ja22-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-TELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECO-RATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

5,000 FREE RIDES

OVER THE GRAND-ST. AND MEEKER-AV. RAILROAD, BROOKLYN, TO THE SPLENDID LOTS IN THE KINGSLAND PROPERTY,

in the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, to be sold absolutely and without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at the "Exchange." Maps and free tickets at the offices of

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD

FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—The property known as Nos. 25 and 27 West 26th-st., near Broadway, 50x98.9; three-story high-stoop, and well rented till May next. Price for sale, $85,000; one-half bond and mortgage,

OR

the property is to rent for $10,000 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.

Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 57th-st., between 5th and 6th, 6th and 7th avs.
East 57th-st., between Madison and 4th, Lexington and 4th avs.
East 46th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
West 58th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
5th-av. and Madison-av. lots, eligible locations.
West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
West 121st-st., near 8th-av.
West 121st and 122d sts., near 10th-av.

NINE MADISON-AV. LOTS,

EIGHT 10TH-AV. LOTS,
SIXTEEN 8TH-AV. LOTS,
FOR SALE.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND WITH THE four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 136 William-st. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in front, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 100 feet.

Also, a lot of land on the easterly side of 9th-av., between 62d and 63d sts., containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, 49 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON Murray Hill, near 5th-av., twenty feet front by sixty deep on first floor, three-story and basement, high stoop, stone front, furnished throughout. House and furniture for $32,000. Address D. F. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE, WEST SIDE.—A new four-story high-stoop brown-stone, No. 7 49th-st., near 5th-av., and No. 73 West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Immediate possession. These houses are not on Columbia College leasehold. KISSAM, No. 842 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, built in a substantial manner: modern improvements; windows plate glass; lot 20 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 54 West 28th-st.; seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., northwest corner Eldridge-st., 50x100. DICKINSON & CARTER, No. 56 Wall-st., basement.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR University-place, a three-story and two-story extension brick house, well finished with all improvements. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICK, No. 586 6th-av.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired; very pretty, and in perfect order. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOULEVARD.—LOTS ON 147TH-ST., NEAR the Boulevard, running to Hudson River, with water front, for sale by J. H. WESTERFIELD, NO. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOT ON THE north side of 87th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; must be sold this week. Apply to L. BEER, No. 10 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH basement brick house on 29th-st., near 6th-av., 21.3x40, and extension; lot full depth; in beautiful order; $22,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 440 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS ENGLISH basement house on 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 18x45; lot full depth; $15,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x46; lot 95. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—ENtire front on west side, between 69th and 70th sts. Apply only to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROOKLYN ENAMELING WORKS for sale—In complete running order, including steam power, mills, machinery, tools, and everything necessary for turning out a large amount of first-class iron enamel work, together with lease of the premises for four years. The main building (brick) is 40x58, office, mill and coal shed adjoining. To parties desiring to continue the business, or for other manufacturing purposes, this offers a splendid chance. Inquire on the premises, No. 54 and 56 John-st., near Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$10,000.—A PARTNER WANTed, with this amount, in a wholesale jobbing house, established on Broadway and well known throughout the trade. To one wishing to engage in an active and profitable business, and where his capital will be safe, this presents a rare opportunity. First-class references will be required and given. Address A. B. T., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS, TWENTY years established, of the grocery, flour and feed store of Ch. Moore, in the village of Newtown, L. I., five minutes from railroad depot, 45 from New-York; stock, fixtures and good-will, together with an established wagon route, with wagons, horses, &c. Store to rent. Apply of SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 236 Front-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT STOCK, an old-established country store, 20 years' standing, within 15 miles of the City; county seat; a profitable business now doing; sold only on account of ill health of the owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

$20,000 CAPITAL WILL SECURE a one-fourth active interest in an established blast furnace business in successful operation; orders for three months ahead at a high price. Address IRON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR AND restaurant, splendidly located near Broadway, City Hall and new Court-house, with lease, stock and fixtures, license, &c. Inquire at DAN. SANFORD'S, No. 59 Liberty-st.

VELOCIPEDE.—THE CELEBRATED VElocipede known in Europe as the "Rantoone" can be seen at Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st. State rights for sale.

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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—A GREAT reduction this week only; penmanship and book-keeping; time unlimited; $30, reduced from $60; private instruction given; full success guaranteed to all, old and young. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, The reputed Penman of America.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

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MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENE-dict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

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THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

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WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

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WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,

MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
THE HORSE MARINES.

Continued success of HARRY RAYNOR; O'REARDON; the new pantomime of THE YOUNG RECRUIT; the great ballet; MARIE BONFANTI, &c.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Reserved Orchestra Circle..........25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle..........25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs..........50 cents extra.

Seats secured at the box office
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

MATINEE—GENEVIEVE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,

which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.

On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50. Proscenium, $2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Regular Matinee THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

IXION,
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
and the unequaled
MORLACCHI TROUPE,
in their inimitable BALLET ENTERTAINMENT.

Admission to dress circle and parquet, 50 cents. Reserved orchestra chairs, 50 cents extra, which include all the Museum Curiosities, as well as the Commodore FOOTE and Miss NESTELLE entertainment.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$2,800.—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT for sale; light draft, built last Summer; machinery new and in perfect order; very cheap; cost $4,500; must be sold. Can be seen by applying to GEORGE E. VANDERHOFF, in fish market. Astoria steamboat landing, Long Island.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY IN REDUCED CIRcumstances desires a situation in New-York as a companion to a lady, or as a matron at a church institution. Address E. S., 123d-st., Harlem, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Fourth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 27,
THE SECOND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
MR. BOOTH AS ROMEO.
SATURDAY EVENING,
The eminent tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

will appear for the second time in New-York in Mr. James Schönberg's adaptation of Brachoogel's romantic tragedy, in five acts, of

NARCISSE,
THE VAGRANT.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the present bill,
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND,
and the popular Burlesque of
POCAHONTAS.
BOTH GREETED BY CROWDED HOUSES
WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.

In rehearsal a grand SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL, which will be produced with new SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and an UNRIVALED CAST.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The beautiful and talented American artiste,
MISS JENNIE KIMBALL,
will make her first appearance in New-York on MONDAY, March 1, in the musical extravaganza of
JENNY LIND,
introducing several new and popular songs.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
to witness
THE GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS
of the time,
ELISE HOLT,
and her charming troupe, with a
DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY,
and the
RIGL SISTERS, BETTY and EMILY.
Byron's last and greatest burlesque,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
and a
CAPITAL FARCE.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
whose novel and extraordinary feats have created
A SENSATION WITHOUT PARALLEL,
will appear in their
ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,
entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
will appear in a magnificent display of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND REHEARSAL,
for the fourth Concert,
FRIDAY, Feb. 26, at 2½ P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

AT WOOD'S MUSEUM ON MONDAY EVENING.
Every book-keeper and clerk should see it.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The third lecture will be delivered on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely, by SIMON STERN, Esq. Subject—*Representative Government*. Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

REV. ENOCH F. BURR, LECTURER, at Amherst College, will give a course of lectures on Astronomy, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., commencing THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Free to ladies and gentlemen.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

PIANOS.—ONE OF BRADBURY'S 7¼-OCTAVE rosewood pianos, entirely new, will be sold to the highest bidder THIS EVENING, at the Fair of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY AND TRANSPORTATION.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869. }

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for supplies* or *transportation*," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st prox., for the following SUPPLIES and TRANSPORTATION; supplies to be of *the best quality*, and delivered *free of expense* at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

500 lbs. (Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 100 lbs. each) Thread Cotton Twine.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

About 500 square feet of Chalmers' patent non-conductors, delivered and fitted upon the boilers, complete.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

TRANSPORTATION from the Navy-yard, New-York, *direct* to HONG KONG, CHINA, for 200 barrels beef and pork, 208 boxes preserved meat, 48 half bbls. dried apples, 200 half bbls. butter, 48 boxes tobacco, 133 boxes soap, 20 bales clothing, and 100 boxes candles. Total measurement *about* 3,428 *feet*.

Also, for NAGASAKI, JAPAN via *Hong Kong* for 40 boxes tobacco, 133 boxes soap, 2 boxes sundries, and 40 bales clothing, measuring *about* 710 *feet*.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, (*within* 20 *days*.) Blank forms, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. *Proposals for transportation* to state name of vessel, when ready to receive cargo, and probable day of sailing. Freight payable *in currency* after return of receipted Bill of Lading, *without primage*. Proposals *not duly indorsed on the envelope*, and not made in all respects to conform with this *advertisement and blank forms* furnished, *will not be considered*. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
WILLIAM McCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward,

DATED Feb. 15, 1869

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) FEB. 26,
LAGRANGE NIGHT,
Only time of
LA FAVORITA.

Leonora..........Mme. LAGRANGE
Inez..........Miss FANNY KIMBALL
Fernando..........Signor BRIGNOLI
Alfonso..........Signor ORLANDINI
Balthazar..........Signor ANTONUCCI

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 1 P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 12.
LAGRANGE MATINEE.
Postively last time of Meyerbeer's masterwork,
STAR OF THE NORTH.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. DURAND, MME. REICHARDT, SIGS. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI, and others.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
FAUST.
First appearance this season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Seats can now be secured for the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 1 P. M.
GRAND LA GRANGE
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
MATINEE,
for positively the last time.
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera,
STAR OF THE NORTH.
STAR OF THE NORTH.
STAR OF THE NORTH.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. DURAND, MME. REICHARDT, SIGS. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI, and others.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
BOXES ONLY RESERVED.

TICKETS AND SEATS FOR BOXES ARE NOW FOR SALE at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

DOORS OPEN AT 12.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

387th to 395th TIME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SECOND VOLUME,
WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS NOVELTIES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | The Incomparable | GEO. L. FOX.
PANTALOON [A Friend and a Brother] C. K. FOX
UNPARALLELED POPULARITY
OF ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
FOX'S GIANT POLICEMAN,
ON HIS ROUNDS (of applause) NIGHTLY.
THE MATCHLESS SANGALI
IN HER BEWITCHING DANCES.
COSTA'S NEW AND PICTURESQUE BALLETS,
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Fourth week of the triumphant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST TIME but ONE in the two Burlesques,
FRA DIAVOLO
AND
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Introducing the MORLACCHI TROUPE in the
MORLACCHI CAN-CAN.
MONDAY EVENING, March 1, the great moral drama, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. FLORENCE in his great specialty of
ROBERT BRIERLY.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH
OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.

Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.

The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
MLLE. ZOE IN SIX CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY, ONLY ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT
MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTI, the wonderful female athlete, on the tight rope.
Great hit of the
MEDAL OF DEATH, OR THE SAVAGE OF THE DESOLATE ISLAND.
VARIETIES. ONE OF THE BOYS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 BROADWAY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ANOTHER NOVELTY! BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, Will produce on MONDAY EVENING the New Burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, Or, "'TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE." In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. THE HIGH-TONED FAMILY. THE LUCKY NUMBER. GENDARMES. The Warblers from 472. Happy Couple. Shylock, or the Merchant of Chatham-st.

LAST DAY OF THE FAIR,

At No. 473 Grand-st.,
ROOMS OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A fine piano and many desirable articles are to be disposed of at reasonable prices.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI WILL give a Soiree Musicale at Chickering's Rooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. Signor Ronconi, Mme. Philomence, Mr. Hoffman, Signor D. Eberle and others will assist. Tickets $1, at the door.

EVERY BOOK-KEEPER AND CLERK should see the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, at Wood's Museum, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY SORREL HORSE, eight years old; fit for any kind of heavy work. Inquire at No. 91 Roosevelt-st.

FOR SALE—25 SUPERIOR WORK HORSES, just arrived from Cincinnati; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. No. 39 Vestry-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON, WITH HARness, mostly new, at No. 150 East 4th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

The public will be surprised to learn the vast amount of suffering now in this City. Because of the mild Winter many suppose that very few need aid, and this opinion is strengthened by the absence of all excitement on the subject. Stern facts show the reverse of this. There is, of course, less suffering from cold than in more rigorous seasons. But this advantage is more than counteracted by the failure of employment among multitudes in various industrial pursuits. Hence there is more destitution among the usually self-supporting, than has before been known since 1857.

More than 8,000 families, containing over 30,000 persons, have thus far in the season been assisted; and 5,017 families, consisting of 19,729 persons, are now recipients of relief—while the outlay has amounted to $29,076.

The deserving character of the needy should awaken the tenderest sympathy in their behalf. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, &c., with dependent families, who, through failure of employment, sickness and other unavoidable calamities, are compelled to ask for aid, who never asked before.

Many have liberally contributed; others conclude that so mild a Winter does not require the usual outlay. The facts are, that with the utmost discrimination and economy which this system of relief effectually secures, the disbursements have exceeded the receipts. The immediate cause of this widespread destitution is this. The purchasing power of wages has not increased in proportion to the augmented cost of living. Hence, when they had labor they could earn no surplus; and when overtaken by Winter with increased expenses, and partial or total failure of work, having nothing in reserve, they must receive aid for a time, or suffer and perish.

The Board here rest their appeal, deeply regretting the necessity which calls for it.

Collections may be sent to either of the undersigned, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. In behalf of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.,
R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.,
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place.

FAT BEEF. FAT BEEF.

The celebrated steers Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew, fatted by Wm. H. Drew, of Drewville, Putnam County, N. Y.; they are best proof pair of cattle ever slaughtered in this City; will be sold on the 26th and 27th of February, at Nos. 30 and 31 Centre Market, by WM. LALOR; also, the splendid pair of steers Gens. Hancock and Thomas, fatted by Henry Vail, of Dutchess County.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LAW BOOK-CASE FOR SALE CHEAP at No. 54 West 22d-st.; very handsome, and same as new; the property of the late Judge Robertson.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SINGLE-scull working boat. Address, with lowest price, H. F., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, A SMALL cottage in the country, within one hour of City, and walking distance of railroad depot. Address P. C. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

THE PURIM BALL

The Last of the Great Masquerades—A Brilliant Carnival Scene—The Decorations, the Music and the Dancing—A Night of Festivity Unmarred by Aught Unseemly.

Last among the great masquerades of the season comes the Purim Ball—last, and, this year, least, only in respect to the number of disreputable characters that attended it. In fact, the marked feature of the Purim Ball at the Academy of Music last night was the utter exclusion from it, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of all that class of improper persons that are wont to infest masquerades. To make it select was one of the chief aims of the managers. This was the aim, doubtless, of those who had charge of the other great masked balls of the season, but for some reason or other this seemed to be with the latter a pure impossibility, while with the former, on the contrary, it was simply a Purim possibility fully achieved. In short, while at every one of the previous masquerades at the Academy this season there have been figures on the floor whose appearance and demeanor were calculated to bring a blush to every honest cheek, at this one there was nothing to offend the delicacy of the most fastidious.

There was danger, after some of the exhibitions that have occurred on the floor of the Academy this Winter, that the respectable classes, whose support has made these things popular and prosperous in years past, would be deterred from attending them in future. The success of last night gives substantial evidence that a masquerade may be conducted with perfect propriety without detracting from tee genuine enjoyment of all who attend it, and that there is no real difficulty, if those who have the conduct of the festivities are really earnest in the matter, in preventing an incursion of the *demi-monde*. The regulations for last evening's entertainment were simple and effective. In the first place, tickets were sold only to those who were known to members of the Committee. These were not transferable, and when the holders of them presented themselves at the doors, masks were removed, and the identity of the faces they had concealed was made manifest before their owners were permitted to enter. During the evening no return checks were issued, as every facility for the first-class entertainment of the guests was to be found within the building. After 12 o'clock no one was admitted into the building. These regulations were not unlike those of the previous masked balls, but owed their efficacy at this time to the efficiency of the directors: Solomon B. Solomon, President; Jacob S. Isaacs, Vice-President; Charles C. Allen, Treasurer; Solomon Weill, Leopold Reiss, Simon Schafer, Joseph Koch, Solomon Moses and Adolph L. Sanger, Secretaries.

The decorations of the Academy, last evening, were very simple and very beautiful. The fact is apparently more appreciated this year than in past seasons, that when an elegant building like the Academy is brilliantly lighted and filled with well-favored people in all manner of gorgeous costumes, there is little need of additional hangings on the walls, unless they be in the nature of those which last evening met the pained and over-dazzled eye of the dancer as he glanced upward from the floor of the stage. These consisted of clambering green vines on a trellis that over-arched the entire space from the front of the prosecenium boxes to the picturesque rural scene at the back. The vines bore rich clusters of golden, silver and purple grapes, and all night were stirred "to the dancers dancing in tune." Behind the vineyard was an enormous cask, supposed to contain a specimen of the vintage, and marked

1869,
PURIM WINE.

This was mounted on one of the most remarkable inventions of the age, for which MAXIMILIAN, who "did" the decorating, should immediately apply for a patent. It was nothing less than a five-wheeled velocipede, which, it will be observed, out-velocipedes the latest thing in that line that has been yet placed before the public by exactly one wheel. There were some ill-natured ones present last night, who were disposed to question the utility of a fifth wheel to this or any other coach—who, because it did not move during the evening, pronounced this a decidedly slow coach, and to this insulting remark a gentleman disguised as a cockney proceeded deliberately to add, that "it was a question with him whether the inventor designed it for wheel or for whoa, but in his opinion there was quite as much of the latter as of the former about it." Astride of the barrel sat the colossal figure of a two-faced Bacchus. His duplicate physiognomy was doubtless designed to indicate that the God of Wine could scarcely give too much countenance to a scene like this. One face was that of the Carnival Prince of Arion, with an exceedingly merry expression, and surmounted by the Arion carnival cap. The other face was comically *triste*, and above it was the carnival cap of the Liederkranz. On either side of the cask were two other grotesque figures—the judges of the slow race, in which Bacchus on his five-wheeled velocipede endeavored in vain to overtake and get beyond the tendency to a proper degree of sobriety and general good order for which the Purim people then and there distinguished themselves. Above all jets of gas gave a warm welcome to all in the two words that flamed brightly from them, "Merry Purim!" and near these jets was yet another set of jets forming an ingenious monogram, in which were all the letters of the same two words. The scene, altogether, framed by an immense marquee that covered all the stage, was simply magnificent and magnificently simple. It is true, that in view of the eventful story of Queen Esther, Mordecai and the wicked Haman, which the Purim festival celebrates, the most appropriate hanging on the walls would have been the hanging of Haman himself. There needed no gallows, however, to remind the guests by its presence (as it reminded the shipwrecked mariner) that they were in the presence of a civilization the most refined. Nowhere have the peculiar advantages of this age, and of all races in their highest culture, a better representation than at one of the grand masquerades in this cosmopolitan City. Here men and women of nearly every nation assemble, (we even saw the inevitable African in the supper-rooms last night) clad in the richest and most varied fabrics, loomed by the labor of the toiling everywhere, and dyed with the tints of the sunbeam. Last night this was an especially evident fact, and "all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave," seemed to have been reserved that it might be lavished on the Purim Ball. To describe the costumes and those who wore them, and give the initial letters of the names of those present, would require a more feminine or at least a more effeminate pen than that possessed by the writer. Suffice it to say that so far as his observation extended there was no style of garb, ancient or modern, unrepresented, except that of Eve and the modern evanescent drama, and except also that of the convict, because there was nobody of that stripe there. Diamond flashed unto diamond; pearl pendants vied with teeth that outshone them altogether; ruby and coral paled their ineffectual fires in contrast with the roseate beauty which they strove with vain striving to heighten. The dusky Moor, "whose hand like the base Egyptian threw a pearl away, richer than all his tribe," assuredly was not there, or if he was, hid himself, as was before intimated, in the supper-rooms and wasted his sweetness on the desert air—(the supper, as usual on such occasions, was all dessert.) Everybody brought his jewels to the ball, and even the matronly Cornelia sat in one of the boxes, watching her costliest jewels as they glittered on the floor below. And, above all, it was pleasant to know that every man and woman whom you met were of that class who carry with them everywhere their good name, "the immediate jewel of their souls."

Dancing commenced at a little before 10 o'clock, at which hour the floor was comfortably filled, but there was not such a crowd as to make it difficult to dance, and indeed during the entire evening there was no such throng as there were at the Arion or the Liederkranz. This is readily accounted for by the fact that everybody could not gain access to the Purim ball who had the money to pay for a ticket. At 12 o'clock masks were removed, and from that time till 1 o'clock the amusement was at its height. Thenceforward the company began to thin out. The pleasantest part of the evening was, of course, as an Irishman might say, that portion which belonged to the morning of the next day. At length, when a breeze of morning stirred, the last guest had departed, and

> "A silence fell with the waking bird,
> And a hush with the setting moon."

Purim in Brooklyn.

The second annual Purim masquerade ball in aid of the funds of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, last night. The affair was grand, having brought out the *elite* of the House of Israel in Williamsburg in the most costly and magnificent attire. The Floor Committee was headed by PHILIP STRAUSS, the Treasurer of the Society. The officers of the Society are Moses Kessel, President; Moses May, Vice-President; Isaac Strauss, Secretary; Philip Strauss, Treasurer; Trustees: Sigismund Kaufmann, Alexander Nova, N. Bernstein, M. Benjamin, S. Moog and A. Sonn. The ball was kept up until a late hour this morning, and the whole arrangement, from the grand *entrée* of Merry Purim to the finale, "Home, Sweet Home," was a most gratifying success, financially and otherwise.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

First Annual Dinner of the Alumni Association—Speeches by Prof. H. B. Lane, Rev. Dr. Cummings, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss and Others.

The first annual dinner of the New-York Association of Alumni of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was held at Delmonico's yesterday evening. The chair was take by Prof. H. B. LANE, President of the Association, having on his right Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, DANIEL DREW, OLIVER HOYT and DR. CROOKS, of the *Methodist*; and on the left Dr. HOLDICH, Dr. JOHNSON, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald*, and Rev. Mr. CUSHING. The company also included Rev. Cyrus Foss, Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn; John H. Ockershausen, Chauncey Shaffer, Dr. King, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; George Kellogg, Dr. B. K. Pierce, Col. T. B. Thorp, of Brooklyn; S. B. Olin, Hon. Thomas Hinsdale, Dr. B. K. Pierce, Chaplain of the House of Refuge; and C. C. North, Secretary of the Association. There were about eighty gentlemen present.

Dinner was placed upon table in DELMONICO'S usual elegant style. Grace was said by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH.

The first sentiment of the evening was—

"*Our Country*—As a College we have been constant in her ills and joyous in her joy. Many here have offered sacrifice to her on the battle-field. We should all pour to her the first libation of the banquet."

The Chairman, in giving this sentiment, said he felt peculiar happiness in meeting the Wesleyan University Alumni Association this evening. He could congratulate the Alma Mater on having so many fine sons, and he could congratulate the Association on having so respectable an Alma Mater. Amid repeated rounds of applause he read letters from Prof. COOPER, Senator COLE, Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD, JOHN G. SAXE, &c.

The second sentiment was,

"*Our Alma Mater*—To express in a single phrase all the living thoughts which that name evokes would be impossible; the attempt would be impertinent. She and we are alike fortunate that there is here to answer for her the one among her elder children who first had the honor of guiding her councils and directing her destinies."

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, in reply to this sentiment, said that the evidences of the prosperity of the College were extremely cheering. Those who remembered the days of darkness and trial through which she had passed would rejoice now that that season of doubt has passed away and her prosperity is secure. We are confident that her future is certain. Within the last few years there had been added to the resources of the University, $370,000; its present property being in the aggregate of the value of $550,000. The endowment was about $320,000. This endowment was by no means so effectual as the endowments of other colleges, for the reason that this University was partially a free institution. Any man who desired to obtain an education there was, on proper representations, enabled to do so; indeed he might almost obtain a free education without making any representations. It was in any young man's power to obtain there all the advantages which the institution conferred. He then adverted to the library building which had recently been erected; and said the library fund was now $27,000, and they were rapidly filling the library shelves. The University had recently made the acquisition of a splendid telescope. This instrument stood forth among the first-class intruments of the world. There were but two others equal to it in this country, and but one in Europe. Altogether the prospects of their *Alma Mater* were most cheering.

The next sentiment was:

The Early Faculty—The Patriarchs of the ancient world.

Which was responded to by Dr. JOHNSON.

The fourth sentiment was:

Our Alumni—A family too few to be strangers—too many to be rivals. An army whose last recruit is a trained soldier, and whose oldest veteran has years of honorable service yet before him.

Dr. ANDREWS responded. He stated that the total number of Alumni now on the rolls (not including the honoraries) was 900; of these about one hundred were "starbearers"—in other words had departed this life. Of the whole number of Alumni of the University twenty-three had become Presidents of Colleges and Universities, and large numbers of them Professors. As far as was known, about 350 had become ministers.

Col. THORPE (Class of 1836) also responded, saying that when they entered this room by classes he found that he headed the column. [Laughter and applause.] In going up and down the country he met a great many of the Alumni of the Wesleyan University among all classes and professions, and it always rejoiced his heart to take the hand of one of them.

The fifth regular sentiment was

The Wesleyan University Club of Boston—Our Smaller Elder Sister.

Which was responded to by Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, who read a copy of humorous verses, which were loudly applauded. In conclusion, he wished continued success to their University. May the greatness of its future be betokened by the success of the past. "I have no doubt," he said, "that her nine hundred will become nine thousand, aye, and ninety times nine thousand is the great ages before us!"

The next sentiment was:

The Clergy—The first of us to take up their life-work, then lay it down; the worst paid and the most honored.

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS responded. He said that SYDNEY SMITH being once advised to take a walk in the morning upon an empty stomach, replied: "On whose stomach?" But he himself should not only have to speak upon a full stomach, but also upon a hundred other full stomachs. He should have to step lightly. [Laughter and applause.] He believed in the clergy; and adverted to the remarkable fact that more than one-third of the names on their Alumni have belonged to the clerical protession, the only profession instituted by God.

The next toast was:

The Legal Profession—Our ministers work for the world which shall be; our doctors keep alive the world which otherwise would not be; our lawyers keep in order the world which is."

Judge REYNOLDS felt honored in being called upon to respond to this sentiment; he was happy to say, however, that he was not on the bench now, "nor," added he, "was I ever on it in the City of New-York." [Great laughter and applause.] The Bench and Bar undoubtedly exercised great influence on all the institutions of life. Every one well knew that the legal profession had more influence than all other professions combined in shaping the legislation of the country, in determining the security of private rights, and in keeping the moral tone of public sentiment, and in that way they were the most powerful of all professions.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER added a few words in response for the Bar. He adverted to the great influence the Bar had formerly exercised in political life—an influence which he said had now passed away. The pulpit now controlled more than ever the mind of the country. It was the minister who shaped the thoughts of the people, if he was honest; if he was not honest he would go on the New-York Bench. [Laughter.]

The Secretary read the next sentiment:

The Press—An Elephant supported the world of the Brahmins; the Press sustains ours. The Elephant rested on a Tortoise; the Printing Press never rests.

DANIEL CURRY, D. D., in responding to this sentiment, said that the Press was a power which was growing and expanding every day. The Press had but just began to see what it had to do. The best of the American Press was yet in its swaddling clothes. There was a reach of power before it which it, as yet, hardly appreciated. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and he would utter a prophecy on the subject: The Press, before the nineteenth century closed, would stand aloft, immeasurably, incalculably, above the position which it now occupied, and would exert an influence, widespread and useful, far beyond what was now anticipated.

The last sentiment was:

The Seminaries—Feeding and fed by WESLEY.

Which was responded to by Dr. KING, of the Fort Edward Institute.

The formal proceedings were brought to a close by the reading of a letter from ORANGE JUDD, of Flushing, L. I., the Treasurer of the Association, excusing his absence on the ground of severe family affliction.

Several impromptu humorous speeches were then delivered by younger Alumni, and the proceedings closed at a late hour.

The Co-operative Printing Company.

The New-York Coöperative Printing Company met at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, last evening. Mr. WILLIAM STIRK presided, and Mr. CHARLES STONE was Secretary. The organization is in an encouraging condition, and is rapidly progressing, having already received fifty-four subscribers, representing upward of 500 shares of the 2,000 necessary for a charter. After hearing the minutes read, last evening, a committee of twenty-two members was appointed to canvass among the various printing offices, and endeavor to sell the stock of the Company. The Secretary then announced that he had yesterday received $545 in cash. Subsequently a motion was supported that subscribers, who have not advanced their money, be immediately informed, with a view to its speedy payment. The meeting then adjourned.

A Countryman Robbed in Jersey City.

A resident of Dunkirk, N. Y., Mr. GEORGE TINKHAM, fell into the hands of a gang of thieves in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, and found himself, after a lengthened period of unconsciousness, in the cells of the City Prison yesterday morning. He crossed the ferry early in the afternoon of Wednesday, with the intention of taking the cars to Dunkirk. He had purchased his ticket and was ready to start on his journey, but was compelled to wait two or three hours for the train; and this delay, as it has since appeared, led to most unfortunate consequences. He was partially intoxicated when he came across the river, and, according to the statements of some of the employes at the depot, was not so reticent, in speaking of his private affairs, as a traveler should be. He stated that he had $1,300 in his pocket, and exhibited that amount several times for the astonishment of the crowd. He afterward found his way into several drinking saloons on Pavonia-avenue, imbibing freely at different places, and was finally discovered at about 8 o'clock in the evening by Officer WALSH, who conveyed him in a state of unconsciousness to the Police Station. He was then destitute of money, and the officer having been informed of his conduct at the depot, and of the fact that he had then a large amount of money in his possession, gave information at the Station-house, and Officers GRADY, CAMPBELL and HOWE were sent to make search for the parties who had victimized him. At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning they arrested MICHAEL DOYLE, a saloon keeper, his barkeeper, a young man named MITCHELL, and two others, JOHN DONOVAN and JAMES KILLEEN, who were suspected of having committed the robbery. The prisoners were taken before Recorder MARTINDALE yesterday, when they admitted that TINKHAM was in the saloon with them, and that he paid $50 for one round of drinks. He was afterward taken out of doors, they said, by a man who came with him. It was ascertained that TINKHAM had $200 in his hands when he left a saloon adjoining that of DOYLE, and that the theft of this sum at least will probably be fixed upon the prisoners.

Subsequently another young man, named FRANK ADAMS, was arrested at the Police Station where he had called for the purpose of supplying the prisoners with a bottle of whisky. He was taken in charge and held as an accomplice. The five prisoners will be held for further examination.

A River Tunnel at Chicago.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute last night, Mr. STETSON exhibited a diagram of the tunnel under the river at Chicago, and gave an interesting account of its construction and present condition. He said that most persons confounded the two tunnels—the one under the lake and that under the river. The lake tunnel, however, was filled with water, and was merely a suction-pipe. The river tunnel, just completed, was 220 feet in length, and, with its approaches, 1,610 feet. It consisted of three arches, two for carriages and one for foot passengers. Each arch was thirteen feet in height and about ten feet in width. They were lighted with gas, floored with the Nicolson pavement, and presented quite a tasteful appearance. No difficulty had been experienced in regard to ventilation. In fact the draught through the tunnel was, if anything, rather too strong. The tunnel had been constructed by means of coffer dams and the open ditch plan. The top of the arches of the tunnel now formed the bottom of the river. Some difficulty had been experienced in regard to leakage, but that was gradually being overcome. Mr. STETSON then spoke of the project for tunneling the East River. He said, that judging from the ground on both sides of the river, the tunnel would have to run through quicksand and solid rock—both most difficult substances to deal with. In constructing the Chicago tunnel, and also the Thames tunnel in London, the workmen had only to deal with tenacious clay. The Chicago tunnel was an experiment, and, in his opinion, a successful one. Its cost he had not ascertained. The materials used in its construction were brick and stone.

Mr. EDWARD FERGUSON then exhibited a model of an iron tubular tunnel with double sheath. This, he said, could be built in sections, each one filled with water, lowered to its place and then the next one added. It would, of course, lie in the bottom of the river, and would give in the middle of the river a depth of forty feet of water above it, and at the two ends twenty feet. With the land necessary for the approaches, the cost, he estimated, would be about $2,500,000.

Mr. SMITH and others spoke approvingly of Mr. FERGUSON'S plan as the most practicable one that had yet been brought before the public.

Mr. FERGUSON said that from a survey made by himself and a friend, he felt satisfied that the East River, from Fulton and Wall streets, could not be tunneled in consequence of the deep fissures in the rocks at the bottom of the river.

The Proposed Race Between the Yachts Cambria and Sappho.

Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS, owner of the yacht *Sappho*, has addressed the following communication to Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, owner of the yacht *Cambria*, in reply to the proposal of the latter gentleman for a match between the two yachts over the following courses: First, round the Isle of Wight; second, from the Isle of Wight round the Eddystone Lighthouse and back; third, from the Isle of Wight round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back:

UNION CLUB, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. The courses which you propose for our contemplated match are hardly such as I had reference to in my letter as best calculated to test the comparative seagoing qualities of our vessels. My desire is to sail over a course entirely outside of the English Channel, such as to the coast of Spain or the Azores and back. If not convenient to you to be absent on so long a race, I should be perfectly satisfied with a course from the west coast of Ireland, starting, say from the mouth of the Shannon, and sailing fifty or sixty miles out and back. When we meet, however, I have no doubt that an arrangement satisfactory to both can be made.

Referring to the paragraph in your letter in which you state that the *Cambria* is only 188 tons to the *Sappho's* 381, "Thames measurement," I would remark that that system of measurement, being arbitrary and specially adapted to the English yacht model, is totally unfair when applied to the comparatively shallow and broad-beamed American vessel. By the New-York Yacht Club measurement the *Cambria* measures 237 tons to the *Sappho's* 274, making a difference of 37 tons only, instead of 193, as by Thames measurement. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

J. ASHBURY, Esq., No. 6 Eastern terrace, Brighton.

First Ward Industrial School.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the Trustees of the First Ward Industrial School was held at the office of Messrs. BROWN BROS. & Co., No. 79 Wall-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. There were present Messrs. Howard Potter, H. M. Alexander, James M. Brown, John Crosby Brown, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Morris K. Jesup, C. D. Dickey, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. Harman Brown, D. E. Hawley, Tompkins Westervelt, J. P. Giraud Foster, Chas. Lanier, C. L. Brace and others.

On motion Mr. H. M. ALEXANDER was called to the chair, and Mr. C. L. BRACE appointed Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the Secretary, Mr. BRACE, stated that the object in calling the meeting together was to listen to resolutions which had been proposed relative to the lamented death of the late J. COUPER LORD, Treasurer of the school, and to adopt such measures as the decease of the Treasurer rendered necessary.

The Chairman then presented a series of resolutions, in which the Christian virtues and benevolent character of Mr. LORD were spoken of in terms of the highest appreciation. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the First Ward Industrial School be hereafter known and designated as the "Lord Industrial School."

On motion, Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY was unanimously elected Treasurer in place of the late Mr. COUPER LORD. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. WESTERVELT, JESUP and BRACE, were appointed to draft a code of rules for the permanent organization of the Board. The Committee were instructed to report their action at a meeting of the Board, to be held at the same place and hour on Wednesday, March 10.

Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike, at their meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 68 East Broadway, received the report of a Committee who had conferred in the morning with the Printing Committee of the two Boards of Aldermen. The Committee of the Printers' Union remonstrated against the employment of WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK as printers for the City, inasmuch as that firm had refused to concede to their hands the trifling advance of $2 a week, as demanded by the Union. It was urged that the Aldermen, as representatives of the people, were in duty bound not to throw business in the way of men who oppressed their employes. It was conceded that the Aldermanic Boards had a perfect right to give their printing to whomever they pleased; but, at the same time, the members of the Union would have a right, at the next election, to give their votes to whomever they pleased. In addition to that, the vast army of workingmen attached to the different trades unions of the City would pledge themselves to sympathize with the printers, and also vote against men who countenanced their oppression. The Aldermanic Committees needed no spectacles to see the point of the argument, and promised to bring the question before their respective Boards at the next meeting. Beyond this report no business beyond the reception of new members took place at the printers' meeting yesterday. Four hundred additional members have been received into the Union since the late strike commenced.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

The Clothing Cutters' Union met in mass meeting last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street, and received an announcement from President SCHAFFER that the strike had closed, inasmuch as all the employers, thirty-three in number, in whose shops the men had struck, were now paying the $24 demanded, except WM. C. BROWNING & Co. The late employes of that firm, in great part, had found work elsewhere. At the close of routine business Mr. ROBERT BLISSERT, of the Tailors' Union, delivered an address, succeeded by several others, who all congratulated the Union on their success, and urged entire harmony for the future.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. J. W. TABENS, Commissioner of the Dominican Governments, sailed in the Brazil steamer *South America* for St. Domingo, *via* St. Thomas, along with Prof. GABB, of Philadelphia, and his assistants, for the purpose of making a geological and mineralogical survey of that portion of the island

In view of the troubles in Cuba, which has occasioned a large increase in the price of sugar in this market, a firm in Broad-street sold a cargo of [illegible] hogsheads from [illegible] at an advance of $20,000 from the date of arrival.

The Association of Alumni of Williams College, [illegible] in New-York have made arrangements for a banquet and reunion of graduates. The dinner will be at the Astor House on the 11th of March, at 6 P. M. President Hopkins, several members of the Faculty, and many distinguished graduates will be present. Mr. D. D. FIELD will preside. Speeches are expected from Senators DIXON and HOWARD, Judges FIELD and OLIN, Representatives GARFIELD and LAFLIN, Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Dr. PRIME, and others.

The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital netted a snug sum. The receipts were $18,527; the expenses, $3,060 50; leaving a balance of $15,466 50.

The ladies of Dr. CHAPIN'S Church have established an institution called the "Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm." It is to be under the supervision of the Universalist denomination, but patients of all sects will be received. The following is the list of officers: President, Mrs. E. H. Chapin; Vice-Presidents, G. Hoffman, M. A. Wall, H. J. Messenger; Treasurer, D. D. T. Marshall; Secretary, E. Stiles; Finance Committee, Mrs. G. Hoffman, J. A. Jamison, D. D. T. Marshall, M. A. Wall, E. Stiles, J. Gall.

Rev. EDWARD P. TWING, of Boston, delivered his interesting lecture on "Reminiscences of Scotland," before the Grace Chapel Young Men's Association, yesterday evening. The lecture was partly made up of personal reminiscences and partly of historical matter relative to Scotland and the Scotch; including, also, recitations from the "Lady of the Lake" and "Bonnie Doon." The affair was a success.

Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, has invented a very ingenious contrivance for the easy transmission to the Station-house of prisoners who manifest any disposition to resist, as well as for the handy securing of pickpockets. He calls the invention a patent "Nipper," and it consists simply of two pieces of metal, of straight and curved portions each, which move on a pivot like a pair of scissors. When closed by an ingenious spring which is very easily worked, the circular portion embraces the wrist of the offender, while the transverse ends furnish the officer with a sufficient hold. The wrist can be seized and the culprit compelled to "walk on" with the utmost quickness and without the slightest warning.

The third lecture of the course, on Social and Political Science, will be delivered before the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, at the Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening.

On Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a temperance meeting will be held in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) under the auspices of Beacon Lodge of Good Templars. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. FREDERICK BROWN and E. F. JONES, and Messrs. JOHN A. TAYLOR and CHARLES A. LATOUR. The music of the occasion will be furnished by the senior Bible Class of the church. An unusually large and interesting meeting is anticipated.

The fair at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand-street, will close this evening, after having enjoyed a week of marked success. The goods remaining unsold, including a choice piano, will be disposed of this evening by Mr. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

A fine concert will be given at Irving Hall on Saturday, the 27th inst., in aid of the Spanish Protestant Church of Santiago. A number of eminent artists will take part, and the affair will doubtless be a musical and financial success.

The first annual report of the Treasurer of the New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Association has been published. During the year five deaths occurred, and the sum of $7,176 was raised and paid to the families of the persons who died. The Association has proved very successful, and is a great advantage to the Post Office clerks.

GEO. DOWNING, of Newark, N. J., accidentally shot himself in the cheek at No. 71 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon, with a pistol which he was carelessly handling.

There are now ten complaints against the confidence woman MARY GIBSON, who is incarcerated in the Essex Market Prison. The total amount of which these complainants have been defrauded is $2,552, and the victims have suffered in sums ranging from $80 to $482. Each of these persons was induced to loan the prisoner money by her story of a dead uncle who had left her a large fortune.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN, at his office in Centre-street, over the body of MICHAEL MURPHY, whose death by a fall through the hatchway at No. 63 Beekman-street has already been noticed. As the evidence in the case showed that the hatchway had been improperly inclosed and was dangerous, the jury stated in their verdict of accidental death that "they consider Messrs. FARMER, LITTLE & Co., the occupants of the type foundry, to be deserving of censure in not using sufficient precautions in guarding said hatchway." The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 26 years of age.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of No. 87 Eighth-avenue, occupied by BAGSTAL, upholsterer. Loss on stock, $300; insured. J. SAYERS owns the building, and it was damaged to the extent of $50. No other losses were occasioned.

On Wednesday last Officers JARBOE and SHALVEY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, saw one ABRAHAM CONKLEY removing a bag of India-rubber, valued at $65, from Pier No. 42 North River. Subsequently the rubber was identified by CHARLES P. BURDETT, of No. 174 Water-street, as property which had been stolen from him. CONKLEY was, in consequence, held for examination on a charge of grand larceny by Justice MANSFIELD.

SAMUEL LOWENBERGER, a German shoemaker residing in Hoboken, was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of stealing carpenters' tools, worth $50, from JOHN K. PALMATER, No. 411 West Thirty-ninth-street. A witness being produced who had seen the accused take the property, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

There is no truth in the report published in several of the newspapers of yesterday, that a safe in Marshal MURRAY's office had been blown open on Wednesday night by burglars, who had afterward carried away its valuable contents. The matter was simply a hoax put forth by Deputies who had nothing else to do at the time.

On Wednesday night Detective KEALY found one FRANK MORRIS in one of the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the moment when MORRIS had seized a clock worth $110 from the mantel. Seeing the officer the intruder attempted to escape by jumping from the rear window, but the officer was too quick for him and he was arrested. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, and SAMUEL HAWK, proprietor of the hotel, having made the necessary complaint, MORRIS was committed to the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

In the case of The People *vs.* CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD and CHARLES O. MCCORD, an Ex-President and clerk of the Central Coal Company, charged with conspiring to obtain money from it under false pretences, Justice LEDWITH yesterday rendered a decision holding both parties for trial.

Yesterday the stock and fixtures belonging to Mr. C. H. SWEETZER'S defunct newspaper—the *City*—which expired a few days ago, were sold by the Sheriff under seizure. But few purchasers were present, and the prices realized were very unsatisfactory.

A gang of burglars attempted yesterday morning to force an entrance into the tailor shop of JOHN HERSCHE'S SON, at No. 91 Laurens-street. The proprietor's son, who sleeps in the store, heard the thieves and caused their flight by an energetic alarm.

JAMES BIGLIN and ANDREW BALDWIN were arraigned before Justice KELLY yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of burglary, and stealing from the premises of WILLIAM MASEY, of No. 479 First-avenue, rubber jewelry valued at $500. It appeared from the testimony adduced that these premises were entered by means of the skylight, which was found broken and out of place on the morning succeeding the 16th of this month. A comrade of the prisoners, and a member of a club to which they also belonged, and which meets in the basement of a house in the rear of No. 343 Third-avenue, gave the information which led to their arrest. The prisoners were temporarily committed.

Yesterday there was taken to the Morgue, from the foot of Houston-street, North River, the body of an unknown man, aged about 40 years. He was five feet ten inches high, had brown hair and sandy whiskers, was attired in a black sack coat, black vest, two pair black pants, white shirt, red undershirt, and heavy boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

A very lively masquerade was given last night, at Apollo Hall, by Henry Clay Lodge, a literary association for debates, &c., which was formed in 1859. The members have been in the habit of giving an annual ball since its creation, which, for the last three years, has been exclusively a masquerade. Four hundred tickets were issued on the present occasion, and nearly a thousand people attended. Krakow's Band officiated, and great enjoyment was experienced.

The Police report that counterfeit $50 greenbacks are again in active circulation.

Brooklyn.

The Commissioners appointed to assess the damages done by taking the land for Prospect Park extension, have concluded their report of the awards made by them to the several owners of property taken, amounting in all to $1,530,921 90. The land to be added to the Park consists of twelve blocks, with but few buildings thereon. Within the area to be taken is the Litchfield Castle, bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Third and Fifteenth streets. The awards to the Litchfield estates alone amount to $982,946.

C. H. WHIMSTER, who was arrested at Key West, Fla., recently, on the charge of being implicated in the drawback frauds, arrived yesterday, and was taken before Commissioner JONES, who committed him to await examination. The case will be up for examination to-day.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be held on the 8th of March.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the drying-room of Messrs. HAINEMAN & STEINER'S workshop, corner of Tillary and Gold streets. The premises were used for the manufacture of oil and water colors. The damage to the building is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The Prospect Park Commissioners yesterday morning concluded their report of the amount to be awarded to the owners of property taken for the extension of Prospect Park. The entire amount awarded is $1,530,921 90, the highest awards having been to HANNAH M. LITCHFIELD, $224,652; E. H. DURANT, $215,699, and to E. C. LITCHFIELD, for the mansion known as "The Castle," $518,318 15.

New-Jersey.

A bill was passed in the New-Jersey Senate at Trenton yesterday, giving validity to an ante-nuptial agreement between CHARLES K. LANDIS and Miss CLARA F. MEADE, the daughter of Commodore MEADE. The Transit Duty bill was brought up for discussion, when Senator ROBBINS moved amendments providing that all transit duties shall hereafter be abolished, and that the companies that have hitherto paid transit duties shall hereafter pay annually a tax of one and one-half per cent. upon the cost of their works, until the Legislature shall, by law, impose a general State tax equally upon all railroads in the State. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for Tuesday next.

HENRY HEHN, painter, a native of Sweden, employed at the sugar house, foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, was killed yesterday afternoon by being struck on the head with a portion of a hoisting apparatus. Deceased was 28 years of age.

Late on Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the large four-story brick building at the corner of James and Burnet streets, Newark, owned by the SUSSMAN BROTHERS, and used by them as an enameled-cloth factory. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, but the prompt arrival of firemen, and their heroic efforts, soon extinguished the fire. The loss on stock is estimated at $4,000, and on building, $1,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the spontaneous combustion of escaping gases.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 36.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9¼d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 79⅝. Stocks steady; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—1 P. M.

COTTON—Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d.@12¼d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 57s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Cotton market opens dull for both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 141f. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £200,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm and have advanced to 80⅜. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 96¾.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are buoyant; the last sales were made at 83⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have only been 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₽ cwt. Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON—The market closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

SUGAR has been quiet but steady on a basis of 10¼@10⅜ reals for No. 12 D. S. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@15 ₽ cent. premium; on Paris, 1½@2 ₽ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, in gold, 2½@3⅛ ₽ cent. premium; short sight, 4@5⅛ ₽ cent. premium; in currency, short sight, 21@20 ₽ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium. FLOUR quiet but firm; sales, 8,000 bbls. Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 25 for No. 1; No. 2 Regular, $1 14¼@$1 15¼; fresh receipts, $1 16¼. CORN quiet and declined ¼c.; New, 58c.; no grade, 56c.@56½c. OATS moderately active and advanced ½c.; Regular, 54c.; fresh receipts, 55c. RYE firm and buoyant and advanced 1c.@1½c.; No. 1 at $1 22@$1 23; Rejected, $1 10. BARLEY firm and in good demand; No. 2 at $1 85@$1 88. WHISKY firm; in iron-bound casks, 91c.; wooden, 90c. PROVISIONS active and firm. Mess PORK, $31 25. LARD firm and in better demand, at 18¾c. for steam rendered. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, Dry-salted, 12c. Dressed HOGS steady at $11 50@$12 50. Live HOGS firmer; range, $8 40@$10 35. CATTLE moderately active; Cows and Light Steers, $5 40@$5 75; Fair to Extra Shipping, $6 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,700 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

TOBACCO quiet and prices unchanged. COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. on low grades; Spring Superfine and Extra, $5@$6; Double Extra, $6 10@$6 65; Double Extra Fall, $6 50@$7 50; Choice to Fancy, $9@$10. WHEAT declining; Prime Red, $1 60; Choice, $1 80@$1 83. CORN firm; Choice and Fancy White, 70c.@72c. OATS dull at 66c.@67c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE flat. PORK firmer; quoted at $31 25@$31 50. Bulk MEATS firm. BACON firmer; jobbing lots, 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders, 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c. LARD held at 19c. for Steam, 19c.@20c. for Kettle. WHISKY steady at 92c. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 for Common to Prime grades; $6 50@$7 25 for Choice to Extra. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON very dull; Low Middlings, 28c.; sales, 1,400 bales; receipts, 2,379 bales. GOLD, 133. EXCHANGE—Commercial, 143¾@143⅞; Sterling, 144¼@144½; New-York Sight, par@¼ ₽ cent. premium. SUGAR advanced on higher grades; Common, 12⅛@13c.; Fair, 15c.; Yellow, 17½c. MOLASSES active and unchanged; Fair, 76c.@78c.; Prime, 78c.@80c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $7@$7 25. CORN lower; Mixed, 80c.; White, 83c. OATS, 80c. BRAN dull at $1 15. PORK active and advancing; sales at $32 75@$33. BACON active; Shoulders, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull and nominal; tierce, 19c.@19½c.; keg, 21½c. HAY scarce and firm; Prime Ohio, $29@$30. WHISKY drooping; Western rectified, 97½c.@$1. COFFEE quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT firmer but unchanged. CORN, 65c.@66c. for ear and shelled. COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, offered 28c. WHISKY firm at 93c., and in good demand. Mess PORK nominally unchanged; no sales reported. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders sold at 12⅛c.; Sides held at 14½c. BACON nominally unchanged; no demand worthy of note; Shoulders held at 14c.; Sides, 16½c.@17½c. HAMS steady at 19c.@19½c. LARD—No inquiry; held at 19½c. GOLD, 132⅞. EXCHANGE steady; Money close.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR steady with only a moderate demand; sales 900 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $9 for White; $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 60; choice White Canada, $2. CORN quiet at 89c. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY inactive. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN—Asking 77c.@77½c. for New on the track; 90c. for Old in store, with no demand. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels at 67c., bagged. RYE nominal at $1 35. BARLEY steady; sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 10, in store and delivered. SEEDS firm at previous rates, with but little doing. PORK dull and unchanged. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal at 96c.@97c.; buyers offer 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1 at $1 18½; No. 2 at $1 13¾. OATS quiet and unchanged. CORN steady; New, 57c.@60c. RYE active at $1 15@$1 16. BARLEY in fair demand at $1 85@$1 96. PROVISIONS unchanged. Dressed HOGS weak at $12 25@$12 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Pork.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 29½c. PETROLEUM active; sales 3,000 bbls. Refined, on the spot, 36¼c.@36½c., and 37¼c. for March delivery. GROCERIES unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT very quiet; fair and good Red $1 80@$1 90. RYE, $1 55. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 89c. OATS steady; Western, 73c.@75c.; Pennsylvania, 68c.@73c. WHISKY dull and quotations are nominal at 97c.@$1.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 231 hhds. at full rates. COTTON, 27½c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 19½c. Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 60. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 62c.@63c. RYE, $1 46. WHISKY, raw, 93c.@94c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON quiet and weak. Middlings nominally 29c. FLOUR quiet, weak and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales of very choice White at $2 30; Valley Red at $2 05@$2 15. CORN firm; Prime White, 94c.@98c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. OATS dull at 70c.@75c. RYE nominal at $1 50@$1 55. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active, but declined 1c.; sales of Amber at $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 85. CORN firm at 68½c. for new, 66½c. for rejected, and 63c. for condemned grades. OATS firm; 63½c. asked, 63c. bid. RYE quiet at $1 28@$1 29. BARLEY steady. Dressed HOGS, $12@$12 50.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON closed dull at 28c.; receipts, 400 bales; exports, 1,400 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6@$7. CORN, 72c.@73c. OATS, 80c.@85c. PORK, $33 50. Bulk MEATS weak; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 13¼c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$13.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR, $4 62½@$4 75 for Superfine; $5 62½@$5 75 for Extra. WHEAT—Good to Choice, $1 70@$1 75.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON dull; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28½c.; receipts, 665 bales; exports, coastwise, 317 bales; to Liverpool, 2,865 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE weak. RESIN quiet and steady; Strained, $1 75@$1 80. CRUDE TURPENTINE steady at $1 85@$2 60. TAR lower. COTTON flat.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON—Nothing doing; Low Middlings nominal; receipts, 186 bales; exports, 176 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 46⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅞; Gold, 132⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Java	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

India	Feb. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Feb. 27	New-York	London.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Quaker City	Feb. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Quaker City*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 25—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	32
Halifax	N.	Snowing	28
Portland	W.	Clear	22
Boston	W.	Clear	28
New-York	W.	Clear	30
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	30
Wilmington	W.	Clear	32
Washington	W.	Hazy	34
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Clear	40
Richmond		Clear	38
Augusta	S. E.	Cloudy	47
Savannah	N. W.	Clear	58
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	45
Oswego	S.	Clear	36
Buffalo	S. S. W.	Clear	20
Pittsburg		Clear	18
Chicago	S.	Snowing	19
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	32
Mobile	S. E.	Cloudy	44
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	47
Key West	E.	Clear	72
Havana	S. E.	Clear	79

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 25—*In steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Gafney, Mr. Downing, Mr. Partridge, Miss Molina and sister, Mr. Penvergne, Mr. Chapuls, Mr. Barry, Mr. Belt, Mr. Castanola, Mr. Lavigne, Mr. Ant. Luaces, Mr. Garcia and family, Mr. Picaut, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Habershaw, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Simon, Mr. Viol, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Nettement, Mr. Van Schaick, Mr. Voerhoff, Mr. Scherl, Mr. Burgue, Mr. Ballau, Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Miss Guillaume, Mr. Griselin and family, Mr. Castel, Mr. Barbier, Mrs. Savouret and child, Mrs. Sadler, Mr. Villet, Mr. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Adler, Mr. Silva, Mr. Tacquier, Mr. Pilard, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Carasco.

FEB. 20—*In steamship Columbia, from Havana*—Sir Chas. Bright, Gen. W. F. Smith, Thos. Asencio and wife, Simeon del Pezo, Mr. Mendoza, wife, 7 children and 2 servants, J. B. Henderson and wife, Pedro Forcade and wife, R. Hughes, Isabel Valdes and daughter, Alberto Valdes, Maria J. Valdes, Mrs. C. Fernandez, daughter and servant, Thos. Rogers, F. Fesser and wife, Mrs. Rosario Portero, Jules Sazerac, R. P. Guillot, Miss Jacoba Portero, L. Fernandez, A. Fernandez, Miss R. Morales, P. Fernandes, Mrs. E. Narvas, child and servant, Miss M. Arans, J. Narvis, wife, child and servant, R. Fernandez, Manuel Pineda, Matilda Fernandez, Emilio Alfonso, J. Morales Yzquierdo, Caroline Fernandez, J. Bustillo, J. Anilla, wife and 2 children, F. Justiani, 2 children and servant, M. Bustillo, Mrs. Barrao and child, F. Bustillo, P. Bustillo, C. Pinto, Miss Bustillo and servant, E. E. Romay, wife and 3 children, S. Himely, Mrs. A. Urioste, Miss A. M. Fernandez, A. del Pozo, F. Moliner, daughter and servant, B. Bernadez, wife and child, Mrs. Feijoo, B. Cambiaggi and child, G. M. Namara, wife and child, A. B. Justiniani, Mrs. Cespedes, Asuncion Lostre, Mrs. Villate and daughter, Tomas Sanza, A. Villate and servant, Mr. Hermann and wife, G. Villate and son, J. Muso, wife and child, Jose G. Angarica, Joaquim G. Angarica, S. Castro, G. Touceda, Mrs. S. Castro and 2 daughters, Mrs S. Benites, Mrs. R. Pena, J. Benites, A. Benites, Menas de Mena, Miss S. Benites, J. M. Morilla and wife, V. de Goicouria, Miss A. Benites, Mrs. Cushing and daughter, J. Gonzalez, Miss M. J. Benites and servant, Teresa Reyes, Margaret Sotolongo, G. Youngs, Monserratte Valder and child, Jose M. Cespedes, Mrs. Mestre, 5 children, governess and 2 servants, Pablo J. Casanas, Francisco Casanas and wife, C. Madan, Jose Orta and servant, Fernandez Mora, Ramon Trujillo, Manuel Rosas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises. 6 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 31 | Gov. Island. 8 20 | Hell Gate.. 9 42

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (N. G.,) Leist, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Saragossa, Baxter, Charleston, A. Leary; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Nautilus, Hagar, London, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Cupido, (N. G.,) Dammerman, Penarth Roads for orders, Ruger Bros.; John Griffin, Downey, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Eliza Thomson, Dill, Ponce, L. N. & P. Armstrong; Meteor, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre and a market, S. S. Royal & Co.

Schooners W. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, St. Pierre and a market, H. A. Vatable & Son; Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; May Munroe, Munroe, Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ben Oliver, Oliver, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; J. L. Adkins, Reno, Accomac, Va.; Hattie Ross, Ulrich, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre via Brest Feb. 13, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. From 13th to 22d continued heavy gales from the westward; from the 22d to 25th, alternate fogs and heavy weather. Feb. 14, lat. 48 38, lon. 12 20, exchanged signals with Br. ship Canada West. 24th, at 3 P. M., 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Inman steamer (supposed Etna) hence for Liverpool via Halifax.

Steamship Zodiac, Nickerson, Port-au-Prince Feb. 17, via Gonaives 18th, with coffee, logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. The Z. went ashore on the Upper Middle, but got off without damage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Calcutta, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Shillaber, Calcutta Nov. 17, Sands Head 19th, with mdse. to order. Has had light winds the entire passage; passed the equator in the Indian Ocean Dec. 4, in lon. 84 30 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 5; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 30.

Ship Wennington, (Br.,) Bryan, Calcutta and Sands Head Sept. 20, with mdse. to E. L. Rowe. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 19, St. Helena Jan. 6, crossed the equator Jan. 21, in lon. 29 35.

Bark Armus, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Patangall, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 4. Had strong S. E. winds, with fog, for the past 5 ds.; remainder of the passage moderate weather.

Bark Vittoria Rubinacce, (Ital.,) Castellano, Naples 78 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1. Had heavy weather off the coast.

Brig Diadem, (of Sunderland,) Farqueher, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Feb. 13, in a gale from E. N. E., went ashore on Rum Key, sprung a leak, and was obliged to throw overboard the deck-load, 48 casks of molasses. Feb. 18, lat. 33 58, lon. 73 15, in a gale from S. W., was obliged to throw overboard part of the cargo in order to save the vessel.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Adams, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather. Sld. in co. with brig Julia Kearney, for New-York. Feb. 25, while at anchor in Quarantine, was run into by the ship Calcutta; carried away cathead, stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Loud, Messina 91 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 11. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Scotland, (of Boston,) Reese, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to S. E. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather.

Brig J. McIntyre, (of Boston,) Haskell, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast.

Schr. Antagonist, (of Brixham,) Kendrick, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Willet C. Ward & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 8. Had light winds and fine weather.

Schr. C. H. Kelly, (of Calais,) Reed, Manzanillo 17 ds., with mahogany and red cedar to Chaves & Chappel—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, (of Gloucester,) Low, St. Marc 16 ds., with logwood to B. J. Wenberg. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. J. Warren, Meager, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas S. Rogers, Young, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carrie E. Rich, Rich, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Flynn, Cold Spring.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Corwin, Stamford.

Schr. Speedwell, Hall, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Flying Fish, Fitch, Cold Spring.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Fred Brown, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Gen. Scott, Jones, Provincetown.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Glenwood.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Merrill, Dayton, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, for Bremen; Aleppo, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana and Nassau; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk. Bark Bessie North, for Antwerp. Brig Virginia, for St. Pierre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 25—Arr. ship Josiah L. Hale; brig Repeal, from St. Martin's.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25—Arr. schrs. C. S. Groves, from Baltimore; Rachel Seaman, from Baltimore; Hyne, from New-York; Marion Gage, from New-York; Iona, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25—Arr. schr. Donna Anna, from Cardenas.

Cld. steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York; ships Mary Durkee and Lady Havelock, for Liverpool; bark Lamplighter, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. Charles Cobb, (new,) ——, hence for James River, Va., was capsized yesterday, off Squan, at 1:30 P. M.; crew taken on board the Atlantic Submarine Co.'s steamer Yankee, and with the aid of four more of the Company's steamers the vessel was towed to Gravesend Bay, where she will be righted, pumped out, and this afternoon will be alongside of the dock and ready for sea again. The Company deserves much credit for its prompt action, and under the able management of Capt. Samuels, of Dreadnought fame, with the able corps he has at command, will establish a new era in wrecking business. We wish him success.

Spoken, &c.

C. W. Tompkins—Br. brig, bound S., Feb. 24, lat. 38 3, lon. 74.

Charles Williams—brig, from Messina for New-York, Feb. 5, lat. 23, lon. 52 17.

Energy—ship, from Leghorn for New-York, Jan. 4, lat. 30 3, lon. 21 40.

Frances—bark, hence for San Francisco, Jan. 27, lat. 1 27, lon. 29 35.

Fanny—brig, from Malaga for New-York, Feb. 17, off Hatteras.

1869.
THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co.
NEWARK, N. J.
ORGANIZED 1845.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
STRICTLY MUTUAL.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1869.

Balance as per Statement, Jan. 1, 1868			$13,687,467 [illegible]
Received for Premiums during the year 1868		$4,952,057 93	
Received for Interest during the year 1868		903,987 85	
Received for Annuity Bond during the year 1868		500 00	
Total Receipts for 1868		$5,856,545 78	
PAID:			
Claims by Death	$1,072,061 06		
Policies Purchased	356,684 23		
Advertising, Printing, Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c	108,392 22		
Taxes and Internal Revenue	57,018 26		
Commissions to Agents	425,241 87		
Physicians' Fees	32,192 24		
Annuities	164 00		
Return Premiums	1,906,312 85	$3,958,066 73	$1,898,479 [illegible]
Total			$15,585,946 [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$581,739 56	
United States Securities	1,551,500 00	
State, City and County Bonds	3,225,942 82	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,644,184 23	
Real Estate	134,299 89	
Loans on Policies in force	5,392,274 52	
Loans on Scrip	1,621 25	
Due for Premiums in course of transmission	54,384 25	—$15,585,946 53
Interest due and accrued	347,475 23	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	491,805 26	— 839,280 [illegible]
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1869		$16,425,227 [illegible]

A dividend of return premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1868, applicable to the premiums paid in 1867; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND (that DECLARED IN 1868) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1869; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of Premiums, and where there is a loan the amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENZ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SILVERWARE
of their own make and selections from the best manufacturers.
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
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CASE GOODS, AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY.
TIFFANY & CO., having their own factory, are enabled to execute orders for special articles with facility. Designs and estimates furnished.

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A LARGE LINE OF
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IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
WATCHES,
EMBRACING DOUBLE TIMERS, REPEATERS, INDEPENDENT AND FIFTH SECONDS, &c,

PURE HUNGARIAN WINES
MAX GREGER,
(FROM HUNGARY,)
Agent for the Chamber of Commerce, Vienna, Austria,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
Purveyor to Her Majesty, the Queen of England,
THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,
Begs to inform the American public generally, that in consequence of the increased demand for his Wines throughout the United States, and his desire to afford his customers every facility for obtaining the same, he has appointed
MESSRS. A. BININGER & CO.,
Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York,
his agents for the United States, where a large stock of his HUNGARIAN WINES will be kept, and Price Lists and all information can be obtained.
No. 7 Mincing Lane, London, Dec. 8, 1868.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
TO-NIGHT the 104th representation of Offenbach's renowned GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
NOTICE.—On account of a severe indisposition of Mme. ROSE-BELL, which makes her appearance impossible to-night, her benefit, announced for this evening, will not take place until further notice. The seats and tickets bought for her benefit can be used this evening, or the money refunded before 11 o'clock A. M.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, will be produced Offenbach's famous
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
with its unrivaled cast and splendid mise en scene. A new ballet.
Drogan......Desclauzas | Genevieve......Rizarelli
Brigette......Guerotti | Sifroy......Carrier
Charles Martel......Beckers | Sergeant......Bourgoin
Pitou, (the gendarme) his original rôle......Gabel
Narcisse......Petit | Golo...Goby | Burgomaster......Genot
PRICES—Admission, $1; orchestra, $1 50; private boxes, four seats, $8; proscenium, $15; family circle, 50 cents. AFTER 9, HALF PRICE.
TO-MORROW, MATINEE AND EVENING.
GENEVIEVE.
In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
In Hartford, THURSDAY, March 4, Mr. Grau's Company will perform GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
TO-MORROW, THEATRE FRANCAIS, MATINEE, GENEVIEVE.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 1, DOORS OPEN AT 12½—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
Which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.
On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium, $2.